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VOL. XXIII NO. 241 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

50 NATIONS TO IMPEACH ITALY

Abyssinia Plans Flank Attack

Italian Officers As Prisoners Of War

Ethiopia Breaks Off Diplomatic Relations With Rome

(SPECIAL CABLE)

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 8. (12-23 hours).

The Abyssinian Commander, Dedjsamatch Ayelu, is steadily advancing towards the Eritrean territory to the Italian left flank according to unofficial messages, while Ras Kassa at the head of an army of 80,000 is moving against the Italian right flank in the neighbourhood of the river Setit. Ras Seyoum who is meeting the Italian advance, telegraphs that he has captured an Italian colonel and 30 officers. According to an unconfirmed report the Italians used gas near Adowa yesterday.

Italian Minister To Quit

LONDON: Oct. 8.

GENEVA.—The Abyssinian Minister has informed the League that his Government has ordered the Italian Minister, Count Vinci, to leave Abyssinia.

Mr. Hawariate alleges that the Italian Legation at Addis-Ababa is the centre of espionage, intrigue and plots against public peace and order in Ethiopia.

ADDIS-ABABA.—Government has instructed its Charge-d'Affairs at Rome to demand passports.

Italian Protest To League

GENEVA: October 8. 1-40 p.m.

By the unanimous verdict of the League Council, Italy was morally outlawed from the comity of Civilized Nations.

Baron Aloisi protested to the League against the procedure of the League-Council, in refusing to adjourn the afternoon meeting.

He says, he had no time to consult his Government on the Report of the Committee of Six, of which, he had a copy only two hours before the meeting.

Baron Aloisi has reserved the right of reply to the Council's indictment of Italy before the Assembly meeting, for which delegates of 50 nations are arriving.

NEW CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE

RUGBY, October 8.

The unanimous adoption by the Council of League of Nations of the Report of the Committee of Six which definitely concluded that Italy had resorted to war in disregard of its covenants under article twelve marks an important stage in League action in reference to the crisis. The decision brings article 16 of the Covenant into operation, for that article provides that any Member of the League which so acts is deemed "ipso facto" to have committed an act of war against all members of the League. These members undertake by article sixteen to reply with economic, financial and legal measures. It now becomes the duty of the members to determine the nature and extent of these measures, and for this purpose it is understood the co-ordinating committee of the League Assembly will be set up, when that body meets at Geneva to-morrow. The composition of the co-ordinating committee was much discussed at Geneva to-day, and the general assumption is that it will include members of the Council with probably eight or twelve representatives of other members of the League. It is also suggested that non-members of the League, including United States, Germany, Japan and Brazil may be invited to take part in the work of this committee for co-ordinating measures to be taken against Italy.

A meeting of the League Council was provisionally arranged for this afternoon, but it will only be called, if Baron Aloisi, Italian Representative requests it.

It is understood that he wishes to speak on the decision taken yesterday, but doubts were expressed in Geneva, this morning as to whether he would receive instructions from Rome to do so, as that decision was final.

SANCTIONS TO END IN BLOCKADE

GENEVA: Oct. 8.

It is authoritatively stated that sanctions against Italy will follow the principles laid down in the Assembly resolution of October, 1921, which provides, firstly, for the rupture of diplomatic, but not consular, communications and restrictions of postal, railway and other communications and economic sanctions in the matter of limiting exports to Italy of certain materials, which could be used for military purposes, and, also in the matter of Italian exports.

FOR COTTON BUREAU REPORT SEE PAGE 8.

If these measures fail to restrain Italy, the question of blockade, either by all Powers, or by one or two Powers, acting under the League's instructions, will be envisaged, but only applied as a final resort.

Archbishop Condemns Italy

APPEALS FOR RED CROSS ASSISTANCE TO ABYSSINIA

LONDON, Oct. 8.

A scathing denunciation of Italy was uttered by the Archbishop of Canterbury at the Church Congress at Bournemouth. The speech which created the deepest impression was regarded as the sequel to the Primate's interview with Sir S. Hoare for an hour yesterday.

He said "We see a great European power treating solemn obligations with cynical contempt and launching a fierce attack upon a fellow member of the League.

If there had ever been an act of unprovoked aggression, surely it is this. Abyssinia may be backward State; but is it possible to think without resentment and a sickening heart of a proud ancient people defending their own land with scanty military resources, scarcely any hospitals, surgeons and nurses, being mowed down by vast pitiless war machines equipped with all the powers which science invented for the destruction of human life?"

Defending the Covenant, he announced that he and others were about to issue an appeal for Red Cross assistance to Abyssinia.

He supported Mr. Lansbury's suggestion of an International conference to consider the question of a more equitable distribution of economic researches in undeveloped parts of the world.

LANSBURY RESIGNS

Labour Party Urges Early Summoning Of Parliament

LONDON: Oct. 8.

At a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party, Mr. George Lansbury tendered his resignation of the Party's leadership.

The meeting by an overwhelming majority decided to ask him to continue leadership of the Party.

Mr. Lansbury persisted in resignation, which the Parliamentary Labour Party accepted with profound regret.

Major Attlee was unanimously elected chairman.

The Labour Party decided to ask the Government for speedy re-assembling of Parliament to debate the international situation on the opening day, and the request will be considered by the Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

It is expected that the Labour Party will receive an immediate assurance that the Government would summon Parliament as soon as the international situation enables it to do so with any advantage.

PANIC AMONG FOREIGNERS

ADDIS ABABA, October 8. (9-25 a.m.)

Panic broke out in the foreign colony last evening, when over 120 foreigners besieged the station to book places on the train, the reason being chiefly the departure of 40 members of the staff of the Italian Legation resulting in the fear that the city might be bombed. So many foreigners never before left in one day and many more were turned away this morning disappointed. The train steamed out carrying scores who had given up businesses they built up for a lifetime while some faced ruin.

They are mainly Americans, Germans, Egyptians, French, Armenians and Greeks.

ABYSSINIAN TACTICS IN RETREATING

ADDIS APABA, Oct. 8. (09-25 hrs.)

With the fall of Aksum the Italians have established a line connecting Aksum, Adowa and Adigrat, 70 miles long.

Official circles emphasize the Abyssinian tactics consist in retreating gradually while harassing the invader.—Reuter.

OUR WAR DIARY

After Adowa and Adigrat, Aksum [illegible] to the hands of Italians, [illegible] ancient city in the Province of Tigre, 7,228 feet high, and about 12 miles from Adowa. It is called the Holy City, because of its famous hoary church. Most of the antiquities of Aksum including the highly-finished obelisks and monoliths, which some archaeologists consider to be as old as the temple at Baalbek, still await excavation.

* * * *

Ras Seyoum claims to have captured 31 Italian officers as prisoners of war.

* * * *

The Abyssinian Generals are planning a "big putsch." Advance towards Eritrea and a flank attack on Italians are the features of the new offensive.

* * * *

Abyssinia has officially broken off diplomatic relations with Rome and has ordered the Italian Minister at Adis Ababa to quit.

* * * *

Italy is reported to have used Gas near Adowa.

* * * *

After outlawing Italy from the comity of Civilized Nations, Geneva is busy with preparations for the League Assembly Meeting, when 50 Nations of the world will participate in the impeachment of Italy and decide upon the application of sanctions.

* * * *

The Archbishop of Canterbury condemns Italian aggression and appeals for Red Cross help to Abyssinia.

STOP PRESS

RUBBER EXPORT COUPONS PURCHASE

(Special Cable.)

SOURABAYA, October 8.

The Netherland Indies Government has authorised the Department of Economic Affairs to buy rubber export coupons to the amount of 20,000 tons in order to counteract the excess native exports over the quota which is at present 34,000 tons including the overshipment of 1934.

U. S. WARNING TO ITALY

Hopes Invading Army Won't Bomb American Establishments

(SPECIAL CABLE).

WASHINGTON: Oct. 8.

With the object of protecting American residents in Addis Ababa, the United States of America have furnished the Italian Government with data concerning the American establishments there, in the hope that the invading planes would not bomb the property that bears flying the American flag.

It is simultaneously announced that the American Charge d'Affaires at Addis Ababa has requested the American institution to fly large American flags on top, or paint the flag on the roof of their buildings.

NO CO-OPERATION WITH LEAGUE

But Won't Oppose Sanctions

(SPECIAL CABLE).

NEW YORK: Oct. 8.

In pursuance of President Roosevelt's official discouragement of the Americans' travelling in Italian ships, the Secretary, Mr. Morgenthau, who recently went to Portugal on the Italian ship, cancelled his return half passage, making the homeward journey in the United States' liner.

The general impression here is that the United States would not co-operate with the League of Nations in imposing or the working out of the sanctions, nor send an observer to the League Committee on Sanctions, even if she is invited to do so, but she would not oppose the sanctions and may recognise any effective League-proposed blockade, and also not insist on the rights of Americans to trade with Italy.

BRITAIN WANTS MORE LIGHT

LONDON: Oct. 8.

Further exchange of views between Britain and France is expected, consequent on the nature of the French reply to British inquiry concerning Mediterranean support. Whereas the British inquiry referred to the specific situation, the French reply is general in scope. Britain, therefore, wants more concrete definition of the French attitude on certain points.

HOSPITAL SHIPS FOR EAST AFRICA

Bombay Harbour, Bee-hive Of Activity

VESSELS READY FOR TRANSPORT OF TROOPS

"Chronicle Special"

While preparations in Europe are in progress towards the application of Sanctions against Italy, arrangements in India are by no means slow. It is understood that the Government is taking every precaution to see that it is not caught napping.

Bombay harbour is a veritable bee-hive of activities. No less than 350 new men have been engaged, for work on a passenger ship which is to be converted into a Hospital ship. These men have been working at top-speed for the last three days on Board s.s. "Ellora", and it is understood that the ship will sail on or about the 13th to East Africa fully equipped as a Hospital Ship. It would be remembered that this same ship was converted into a Hospital Ship during the last War, and had been recently running as a Passenger Boat between Bombay and Karachi.

This is not all. S.S. "Varsova", which was also converted into a Hospital Ship during the last War, and has been running recently as a passenger ship, will be re-converted into a Hospital Ship, according to information gathered by our representative.

ORDERED TO BE READY.

Two boats, which had been running as a passenger ships carrying Haj Pilgrims to Hedjaz have been ordered to be ready to leave the Harbour at a moment's notice. Both these ships have taken coal and are awaiting orders. Each one of these ships can carry 1,500 passengers.

Further information goes to show that S. S. Rona and S. S. Rhonda are hurrying up to Bombay from Calcutta. These two ships will be used to carry troops. They will reach Bombay within two or three days. Other ships that will be used to convey troops and other materials will be "Karanja" and "Howrah."

AWAITING ORDERS.

As to when these ships will leave Bombay, it is not known, but it is stated that they will leave Bombay immediately instructions are received from the British War Office.

There were rumours circulated in the city that the G.I.P. and B.B. & C.I. authorities had received instructions from the Army headquarters to be ready to convey troops. Official quarters, contradict the rumour. It is stated that there is no need of any special instructions to be sent beforehand as the Railway Board has statutory provisions for such emergency.

AS BOMBAY EUROPEANS VIEW IT.

The European community in the city do not seem to be very much perturbed with the news from Europe. Some prominent Englishmen whom Our Representative saw, did not expect that Britain would be forced to enter the War.

But they were all of opinion that Britain should uphold the Covenant of the League and in doing so, if she were forced to enter War, then the nation would support such action.

"However much one might criticise Britain, one must agree that in the event of War England would enter it as a nation, forgetting party divisions. They will forget their differences and look up to the Flag as a nation" was the view of a prominent British businessmen. If asked to join the War, many Englishmen in Bombay might enlist themselves. But such an occasion would not arise, as England had enough men at 'home.

LEAGUE VERDICT WELCOMED

American Press Comments

(Special Cable.)

NEW YORK, October 8.

"The whole world be impressed by the bold action of Geneva" declares the "Herald Tribune".

"There can be no dissent from the justice of the verdict. If Italy in her brutal assault on Abyssinia is not guilty of resorting to war in disregard of the Covenant then the words of the whole Covenant are nonsense."

"Times" says: "As long as Britain and France act jointly even Sgr. Mussolini must see that the forces against him are too mighty to ignore or flout."

Senator Borah broadcasting a warning against propagandists said: "The human family must give up war or give up civilisation".

A violent attack against Britain, who is accused of trying to involve the rest of the world in war merely to pull chestnuts out of fire for herself is made by the "New York American" which declares "British policy is in reality the further aggrandisement of her Empire safeguarding what she holds".

Mr. Arthur Brisbane in an article in the "Syndicated Hearst Press" says: "It is in the interest of England to know that Italian pilots are good marksmen. Reports from Adowa show all buildings are damaged except the Governor's palace.

GERMANY AND SANCTIONS

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, October 8. (11-45 a.m.)

The question of Germany's action, if asked to play her part in making the sanctions effective is the chief topic of conversation in political and business circles. Official sounding on behalf of the League is expected after the Assembly meeting to-morrow. Official circles declare that the reply will depend on the wording and manner of inquiry, but will doubtless conform to Herr Hitler's repeated statements that Germany is loth to be drawn into international conflicts which do not concern her.

ITALY WILL LEAVE LEAGUE

ROME, October 8. (11-45 a.m.)

That Italy will leave the League of Nations the moment any form of sanctions are voted is the general opinion here. Impatience with proceedings at Geneva has been heightened by the rapid successes of Italian troops, which have dispelled much initial nervousness.

TABULATED ADLETS

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Wanted for a tailoring establishment at Dadar, a good and reliable Cutter. Apply Box No. 400A. "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a first class Mechanical & Electrical Engineer for a mofussil mill. Those with thorough knowledge and previous experience of Turbine working need only apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 4967, "Bombay Chronicle."

Dr. Shah's Biochemic Chambers, 366, Kalbadevi, require Lady Doctor, Nurse, Midwife, male, female compounders. Apply writing. (4970)

Wanted Branch Secretary for the proposed Bombay Branch of the Sunlight of India Ins. Co., Lahore. Experienced and well-connected gentlemen may apply immediately to the Manager with references and details of previous experience. (6740).

Wanted urgently graduate French Teacher for Matric student four hours weekly. Salary Rs. 15. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 4960, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Shorthand-Typist and general clerk for part-time work daily from 1 p.m. in the Fort. Must be a willing worker. Remuneration about Rs. 25 per month. Apply Box No. 4939, "Bombay Chronicle".

Applications are invited for the post of a General Clerk on a salary of Rs. 75—10—120. A Graduate who has studied Cotton Statistics preferred. Please apply to the Office Assistant. Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. (1899).

Wanted a fully qualified B.P.N.A. Nurse with one Year's operation theatre experience. Pay Rs. 50—5—100, plus Rs. 10, house rent or free Quarters Apply with full details to the Chief Officer, Surat, before 15|10|35. (1875).

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To Let—A Spacious Bungalow No. 182, 186, Khetwadi Lane, No. 11, suitable for Theatrical Parties. Also Rooms at Sri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank and at Sri Harisadan, near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62, 66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (4969).

56. EDUCATIONAL

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Local Self-Government Service: Next session of Training Classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service conducted under the joint auspices of Government of Bombay and Local Self-Government Institute commences at Bombay Poona and Ahmedabad from 14th October 1935. Apply for revised prospectus and admission to Superintendent, Local Self-Government Institute 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (1828).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents.—Splendid pay with commission for disposing floor mats, mattings, carpets, bed mats, etc. Persons able to advance one third value apply to the Coir Mat Stores, Mattancherry, Cochin. (1817)

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel." Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

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Agencies Wanted for Delhi. From Manufacturers' Representatives & Foreign Firms for Textile Goods, Hardwares, Colours, Chemicals & Paints, Electrical Goods and Sundries. The Indo-Japanese Mercantile Co., Ltd., Chandni Chowk, Delhi. (4954).

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

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FOR DIVALI ILLUMINATION.

Extra ILLUMINATION will be allowed during the approaching Divali Festival, where possible, if applied for in writing to the Sales-Service Department, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, before the 15th October, 1935. (1859)

NOTICE.

THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

10, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay. have pleasure in announcing that they have appointed Messrs BHAICHAND AMOLUK, & CO., of 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, as Special Agents for their Life Department in the Bombay Presidency. (1903)

NOTICE.

5 REBATE SHARES NOS. 63121—63125 of the Mymensing Bhairab-Bazar Railways Co., Ltd. and 4 Ordinary Shares Nos. 71150-71153 of the Sara-Sirajganj Railway Co., Ltd. are registered in the name of Satya Churn Mukerji in the books of those Companies (respectively) and the certificates of title thereto (Nos. 3 and 971 respectively) have been lost.

The public are hereby cautioned against accepting or dealing with the said certificates.

Applications have been made to the above Companies for the issue of fresh certificates, and meanwhile the holder or finder of each of the lost certificates is requested to communicate with the undersigned.

SATYA CHURN MUKERJI,
15/2, Boloram Ghose Street, Calcutta.

11-9-1935. 1792.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BHANJI RAVJI, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant was exclusively carrying on the business of Flour and Mortar Mills at Poibawady, Parel under the name and style of the Hussenl Electric Flour and Mortar Mills. The said Bhanji Ravji, died at Bombay, on or about the 20th August, 1935, without any issue and leaving his widow Sakinabai as his only heir according to Hindu Law. The said Sakinabai widow of Bhanji Ravji of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to assign the said Hussenl Electric Flour and Mortar Mills, Poibawady Parel TOGETHER WITH all the assets, liberties and goodwill thereof to my client and has delivered possession thereof to my client from the date hereof.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the estate of the said late Bhanji Ravji or to the said Hussenl Electric Flour and Mortar Mills by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at 144, Esplanade Road, Mahendra Mansion, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the assignment will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

Dated this 8th day of October, 1935.

RAMCHANDRA T. KARNIK,
Purchaser's Attorney.

1911.

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PANDURANG WAMANRAO VELKAR and MORESHWAR WAMANRAO VELKAR, both of Bombay Hindu inhabitants have contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having, or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

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Mainly About Motion Pictures

SHIRLEY GETS A GIFT OF GOWN

Shirley Temple, petite and youngest of the Fox-20th Century stars, is shown here in a native Filipino dress, the gift of Col. Joseph Wolfson, civic leader of the Phillipines for the past 40 years. It may be just a bit long for her—but Shirley's diminutive charm is only enhanced.

EXCLUSIVE FILMS FOR STUDENTS

(By N. P. JAVALKAR)

I shall feel grateful if you will very kindly give publicity to the following suggestions in your esteemed paper:—

I understand that in Western Countries the Screen is widely used for the moral entertainment and the education of the younger generation. Subjects with the special objects for the training of youth are chosen for the preparation of the films.

To inculcate the importance of virtues such as courage, patriotism and adventure etc., on the growing minds by the numerous instances from history by the help of the screen, will be, by far, better than by mere school instructions.

Present day Indian films are meant, more or less, for the entertainment of the grown-ups. Of, course, there are many, depicting good results of good habits. But, these are useful for the general public (both young and grown-ups). What we want, is, films that are exclusively meant for either the instruction or the moral entertainment of the Student world and the youth. Common sense also tells us that there should be special films for the young just as there is special literature (periodicals etc.,) for them.

Many plots from history will be available as also new ones, specially designed on the above lines can be had, if our Film-Producing Companies, at all, wish to move in the matter.

Besides the healthy recreation of the youth, the advantage of diverting their minds from the present day films (mostly containing love scenes etc.,) will be gained by these Special films for them.

As to the question, whether or not there will be sufficient response by the students to such films, I leave this to the experts in the line who can judge for themselves, from the results of similar enterprise in Europe etc., and decide if the proposition will be financially sound.

Of course these films will have to be shown on Sundays and other School-holidays and at such timings as will not clash with the usual timings of the shows of other films for the general public.

For want of Special films for the young, the parents have no other alternative than to allow their children to visit the shows meant for the grown-ups. Naturally some unwholesome effect is sure to be left on their minds at some of the shows; Hence the need for exclusive films, to see which the younger generation can be safely allowed by the parents and guardians.

To the query: "Why should a man of such tender feelings allow his youngsters at all, to visit the present-day shows which he thinks, are injurious to the healthy growth of their minds."? My reply is: In a city full of temptations of Cinemas etc., one howsoever stoical himself cannot resist the tendencies of one's children. Nor can such a man shift his residence to a village just to avoid his children's temptations, for some reason or other.

Not that this idea might not have suggested itself to those concerned and to the bodies like the Motion Picture Society, but only bring it to more prominence, so that the pros and cons may be discussed and some good will come out, I have ventured to give publicity to my thoughts!

Even, if, as a beginning, a small percentage of the films produced are prepared specially for the younger ones, it will be an experiment worth trial.

If any Film Producing Company takes up my suggestion, it will have rendered untold service to the Student-world and the youth by way of helping them to the task of their acquisition of knowledge and most important of all—formation of character.

QUESTION OF THE WEEK

Will our film producers emulate the sensible action of the Bombay Talkies in re-editing "Jawani-ki-Hawa" in response to public opinion and constructive press criticism?

STYLES OF THE STARS

Hollywood ladies take their fashions where they find them.

It may be comfort, it may be a holiday, in fact it may be almost any ordinary event that serves to inspire them to invent something new in the way of wearing apparel—and without benefit of fashion designer or style authority either!

Take John Crowford, for example. There is no type of footwear that this Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer star enjoys as much as she dose boudoir slippers. Between scenes on the set she slips out of high-heeled shoes, and into a pair of those comfortable foot-gadgets.

One day while she sat thinking about all of the discomforts occasioned by shoes, the thought suddenly struck her that with the addition of a strap or two, these slippers could be converted into perfectly practical shoes.

She called a designer and got to work, with the result that Joan created a type of sandal proving more popular than any other style. To make them look doubly part of her ensemble, she has them made in fabrics to match each costume in her personal wardrobe.

And nothing could be said about indegenious wardrobe devices without mentioning Betty Furness. Betty's latest gadget, is the use of gladedchintz drapery material for evening gowns pyjamas, sport costumes and evening coats.

Betty hit upon this idea whilst looking for a certain type of printed material. Not being able to find it, she returned home thoroughly discouraged. She sat down in the living-room of her home to think things over, and there before her, flanking the windows on either side, was exactly the thing she was seeking.

She took one of them down, got busy, and the very next day appeared in a smart frock. Now chintz wardrobes are quite the thing in Hollywood.

Mary Carlisle, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer featured player, was seeing a friend off on a trip to Honolulu when her "big idea" struck home—Hawaiian leis for cuffs and collars.

Mary could hardly wait until the shops were open the next day to buy some artificial flowers. She fastened these together and made a most attractive cuff and collar set for a plain, tailored black crepe frock.

Now many of the other younger players are following her lead.

And then there is the case of Jean Parker, who was playing with a skein of raffia between scenes on the Metro-Goldyn-Meyer production, "Murder In The Fleet," and ended up with a clever, braided sun-visor; and Maureen O'Sullivan, who decided that men's overalls looked extremely comfortable and had some made up for herself in bright coloured linens with contrasting shirts.

You never can tell just what will give these young ladies an idea for a new fashion!

But once they get it, they know how to "put it across."

"JAVANI-KI-HAVA"

S. M. A. writes:—

About the 'acting' I would only crave the indulgence of the Indian film actors, to allow me to say that please and for God's sake don't 'act' your parts, but get into the spirit of the thing and be Natural. Devika Rani will yet do wonders—if she would only forget Europe and Holywood—as an Indian Star. As a Holywood Star, she can even to-day eclipse Joan Crawford. I must say that the old gardner was simply superb. This review is never intended to be an adverse criticism of the film. Far from it. I am in all sincerity only throwing out a few suggestions for the benefit and good name of the Indian film industry. Very recently a Cinema Star who is also a producer remarked to me thus:—"I make pictures for the four-anna-wallahs and so long as four anna seats were all occupied, I do not care for anything else." The above remark speaks for itself without any comment from me. I am sure that an educated man like Mr. Himansu Rai will take steps to guard Indian art and culture against the onslaught of cheap commercialism.

Marion Davies, the famous screen star in a philosophic mood. She has the rare interval to be in real repose for the camera.

KISS SPEED

King Vidor's Verdict

"Young girls to-day would laugh a four-second kiss off the screen. Now-a-days, the time taken for the longest kiss on the screen is one second and a half."—"King Vidor."

PENCIL, NOT THE TYPEWRITER

For Screen Story Writers

"Development of a screen story is a tedious business, one that requires deep thought for every line. As a result, virtually every Hollywood scenarist has given up the typewriter for the slower, but more thought—permitting pencil."—"Howard I. Green."

THERE MAY BE A BUDDING STAR IN YOUR FAMILY

There may be a budding film star in your family. You may be rich or poor, banker or labourer, but if you are an actor, the chances are against you. Strangely enough, barring the exception that proves the rule, the screen's greatest stars are not the children of actors or geniuses, but have sprung from ordinary, everyday families.

The fathers of Norma Shearer, Jeanette McDonald, Clark Gable, Edna May Oliver, Francis Longford and Robert Young were building contractors.

Physician fathers are well represented by Elizabeth Allan, Charles Butterworth, Louise Henry and Robert Taylor.

Greta Garbo, and Luise Rainer come from merchant families.

Wallace Beery's father was a policeman.

Brian Aherne's father was a architect.

The fathers of Rosalind Russell and Bruce Cabot were lawyers.

William Powell's father was an accountant.

Spencer Tracy can potray sales managers to perfection. His father was a sales manager for a motor car firm.

Virginia Bruce's father was an insurance man.

According to heredity, Nelson Eddy should be an inventor—and is, but that talent comes second to the screen and singing. His father is a well-known inventor.

Joan Crowford was almost an exception, for the M-G-M star's father was a theatre owner.

Now for the exceptions, they are Constance Bennett, Chester Morris, Jean Hersholt, Lionel Barrymore and Constance Collier, all of whom grew up in the atmosphere of the theatre.

COMING ATTRACTION AT PATHE

For the first time since "Gold Diggers of 1935," Dick Powell and Joan Blondell are starred again together in "Broadway Gondolier," Warner Bros: latest musical Comedy. There are 6 New Song hits in it and the entire film is full of most hilarious situations. Incidently this is the first picture in which Joan Blondell appears after the birth of her Baby.

Adolphe Menjoue and Louise Fazenda are also in the picture, in addition to the Four Mills Brothers and Ted Flo Rito and his band.

STARS SPEND DIFFERENTLY

Their Leisure Moments

Peculiarities of people, glimpsed at random on the set of Paramount's "So Red the Rose," with King Vidor directing:

Margaret Sullavan "resting" on the stage floor, with her hoop skirt pulled up to shade her eyes from the glaring 3,000-watt studio lights.

Randolph Scott, in shorts, utilizing a screen behind which to change Confederate uniforms.

Walter Connolly dealing himself a hand of solitaire.

Janet Beecher, dozing, and Dickie Moore carving his initials in a chair.

Vidor, dressed in solid black from head to foot, still wondering how to shorten the time between camera set-ups.

Jessie's First Hollywood Film

M.G.M. announce their plans for the first film which Jessie Matthews will make for them in Hollywood.

It is to be a musical, with Robert Montgomery as Jessie's leading man, and it will be called "This Time It's Love."

The picture will not go into production for some time, as Montfomery has two other pictures to make first.

Clifton Webb and Una Merkel have already been cast in support.

Miss Matthews is going to Hollywood under the star exchange system arranged by Michael Balcon of Gaumont-British. Madge Evans has already been over here under the terms of the same agreement to play in "The Tunnel."

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY DINNER AT REWA

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, Oct. 8.

A cosmopolitan dinner arranged by the ruler of Rewa in which will be participating hundreds of officials and non-officials without distinction of caste creed or colour to celebrate Dassera will mark the beginning of a regular crusade against untouchability in the State. The seating arrangement is proposed to be so arranged as to destroy the malady of unapproachability among the participants which feeling the Maharaja believes has acted as an artificial barrier in the way of free social intercourse between the various classes of his subjects.

COLOUR CRAZE EBBS

Have you noticed that the colour scare, threatening us with floods of films in vivid reds and blues, has blown over just as suddenly as it sprang up?

The keenest colour advocate cannot help but admit that it's strange how many pictures—big pictures—are still being made in black and white.

Hollywood just does not seem to have heard of that revolution which occurred when "Becky Sharp" appeared. Even Alexander Korda is not saying much about his plans to bring the new Technicolour into England.

Merle hopes she can persuade Korda to film a story of Anne Boleyn which she has written herself.

She says her part in "The Private Life of Henry VIII" was the only one which has not worried her.

Sandur.—Lt.-Col. W. A. Garstin Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States paid a visit to Sandur on 2nd October. Their Highnesses are, at present, in London. They will be returning to India during the last week of October, 1935.

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The highest total for Rs. 3,000/-. The second highest total for Rs. 1,000/-. The third for Rs. 750/-. The fourth for Rs. 500/-. The fifth for Rs. 250/-. The sixth for Rs. 150/-. The seventh for Rs. 125/-. The eighth for Rs. 100/. The ninth for Rs. 75/-. The tenth for Rs. 50/-. Purchase prices may be divided in the event of ties for any of the ten sums stated.

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ENTRY COUPON

This coupon will count as 10 points towards your collection. Only one coupon of this date from each advertisement can be included by each competitor. 10

"Bombay Chronicle." 9th October, 1935.

Electoral Rolls Should Not Be Resurrection Of Dead

MOVE TO CHECK IMPERSONATIONS

Bill Passes Through All Three Readings In Bombay Council

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA: Oct. 8.

That the changing of headdress by M.L.C.'s in the Council-Chamber when the House was in session was against the discipline of the House, was the gist of an interruption that came from the President, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, at the time of interpellations in the Bombay Council when it met at 10 o'clock this morning.

The occasion which invited this observation from the Chair was when one Sind Khan Bahadur came into the Council-Hall clad in Western costume and bareheaded. Soon after his arrival he was noticed to have put on a Red Fez of his neighbour who, however, was dressed in the native fashion.

The President said that outside the exchange of head-dresses might mean anything as, for instance, in Kathiawar it meant the indication of the feeling of brotherhood, but inside the House it must be refrained from as a matter of discipline.

IMPERSONATIONS.

After the interpellations, the Home Member, Sir Robert Bell, moved the Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code in its application to the Bombay Presidency. This Bill proposes to check the evil of impersonation at elections to Legislatures on Local Bodies by making that offence under Section 17, a cognizable one.

Moving the first reading of the Bill, Sir Robert wished to attract the notice of the House to alarming spread of the evil.

In the last Municipal elections of Bombay, the Home Member stated, as many as about 1,300 voters were found that their votes had already been recorded, and it was possible that about three times that number must have gone unnoticed.

Proceeding he stated that Government would do well to publish the provisions of this Bill, and give instructions to the police accordingly.

Mr. Gangoli wanted some more provisions to be made in the Bill to see that innocent voters were not harassed by this Act.

Mr. Vyankatrao Surve suggested that persons, whose names were either mis-spelt or mis-pronounced should be protected from being treated as having impersonated.

Mr. Gazdar said that about one-third of the votes were recorded by personation. He suggested that electoral rolls be prepared alphabetically and according to polling booths and that polling officers be appointed long before so as to enable them to go round their particular localities and get in touch with the voters.

Mr. Tairsee said that the rolls should be perfect and should not be "resurrection of the dead" to make the roll 'bona-fide,' the task of preparing it should be entrusted to those who were absolutely uninterested parties.

NEED FOR PERFECT ROLLS.

The speaker further requested the Government to put a stop to trafficking in votes by sale for money consideration that went on on the spot at polling stations.

Mr. Mahomed Mitha, Advocate Surve and Dr. Solanki blessed the Bill and congratulated Government for having brought forward this measure.

Sir Raffiuddin Ahmed suggested that special care should be taken at the time of identification of lady voters in purdah. He thought that the duty might well be entrusted to some ladies themselves. Sir Raffiuddin next complained that several Parsi names often appeared in the Mahomedan rolls and wished that special care might be taken to avoid that.

Syed Miran Mahomed Shah suggested that the arrest should not be made until the voter who impersonated had put in such impersonated vote.

BILL BECOMES LAW.

The Home Member, winding up the debate, said that he proposed to ask the department concerned to go through the debate on this Bill and see how far any of the suggestions made by honourable members were acceptable and workable.

The first reading of the bill was next passed, the second and third readings having gone through within no less than three minutes.

H. E. Lord Brabourne was in his gallery.

POWER TO COMMISSIONER.

In the absence of Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto, Minister of local self-Government who is indisposed, Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, Secretary, moved the first reading of the Bombay City Municipal Act Amendment Bill. The Bill seeks to provide that the Municipal Commissioner may hold fresh elections in case an election fails or is set aside. The bill provides for a departure from the existing practice of calling on the old councillors to work in such cases of the exigencies thus created.

Towards the first reading of the Bill Rao Saheb Kulkarni moved an amendment to Clause Two. His amendment sought to invest the Municipal Commissioner with power to impose a fine not exceeding Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 in the case of a councillor and the Mayor respectively, in case they absented themselves from the Corporation meetings. It also provided that elected or nominated members be disqualified.

Rao Bahadur Kale and Mr. Tairsee doubted if the amendment was relevant to the Bill, while Advocate Surve thought that the exemption list was not comprehensive. The President ruled the amendment was beside the point. The Bill then passed through its first, second and third readings.

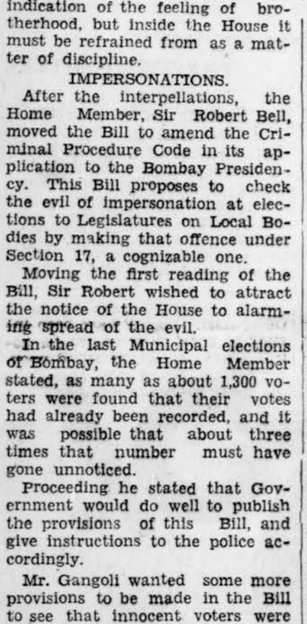
LOCAL BOARDS.

Mr. H. Kirpalani next moved the Local Boards Act Amendment Bill providing that the criterion for making a person a voter for a Taluka or District Board election be the total amount of assessment payable by him. It further sought to empower the Government to withdraw approval or withhold contribution in the salary of a Chief Officer, Engineer or Health Officer appointed with Government approval if such officer is found incapable or if he is found guilty of misconduct or if removal is deemed necessary.

Mr G. S. Gangoli and Sardar Bhimbhai Naik opposed the latter provision of the Bill as they thought that Government should not be empowered to override the authority possessed by Local Bodies.

The discussion of the first reading on the Bill had not finished when the House rose for the day.

Diwan Bahadur Desai's Adoption Bill comes for discussion to-morrow, being the unofficial day.



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GOGHA GAS FIELDS

Expert's Survey Shows Immense Commercial Possibilities

BOMBAY, October 8.

It is understood that Dr. P. K. Ghosh of the Geological Survey of India, who was deputed by the Government of India, to investigate and report on the natural gas fields located at Gogha near Ahmedabad has now concluded his detailed survey and has returned to headquarters and submitted his report to Government. It is reliably understood the report is satisfactory in every way and Dr. Ghosh is of opinion that there are immense commercial possibilities if these potential gas fields at Gogha are developed along scientific lines.

It is also understood that Mr. Bradshaw, another officer of the Geological Survey of India, who has had considerable experience in the oil and gas fields of Burmah, will, on his return from leave in November, be made available by the Government to assist in this venture.

Meanwhile, a company is being formed in Bombay with the object of exploiting these natural resources. The promoters of the company intend to generate electricity, using natural gas as power, to supply to Ahmedabad and other towns on the way.

The importance of cheap power for industrial and domestic purposes cannot be stressed too strongly and it is to be hoped that the formation and successful working of this new enterprise will contribute materially towards the industrial development of Gujerat.—A.P.

ITALY'S IMPERIALIST GREED

Public Meeting Condemns Agression

In pursuance of the campaign against Italian aggression on Abyssinia, a public meeting was held at Chawpatty on Tuesday evening, when speeches were made condemning "Italian imperialist greed."

The National Students League, Independence of India League, the All-India Press Workers' Federation, the Grini Kamgar Union and the Municipal Workers Union participated in the meeting.

Mr. Dholle of the Press workers' Federation presided.

Sirdar Jamiat Singh speaking at the meeting congratulated the workers on their attempts to take out demonstrations before the Italian Consulate and observed that it was the right of every citizen to demonstrate peacefully. The tragedy of the coloured races at present was their lack of unity and harmony among themselves.

Mr. Jogleker traced the misfortune of Abyssinia to the imperialist greed of Italy of which Mussolini made no secret. If Italy's selfish ambitions were to be carried out, the whole of the Abyssinian people would be permanently enslaved under the Italians, and in the exploitation and victimisation that would ensue, the Abyssinians would be subjected to terrible sufferings which could not be justified. German Nazism and Italians Fascism were out to destroy even the elementary rights of the innocent people and it was on account of this that one and all should unhesitatingly condemn Italian aggression.

Messrs. Chari, Chandy and others addressed the gathering.

Indian Lectures For Ireland

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Indian affairs are to be the subject of a series of lectures to be given in Dublin in the latter part of October under the auspices of the Indian-Irish League.

The lecturer will be Mr. Ray Chaudhuri, Secretary of the Indian Journalists' Association Abroad. He has been specially invited to journey from London to Dublin to deliver the lectures.—Reuter.

No Change In Quadrangular Programme

Australian Team's Itinerary Changed To Suit Bombay Tournament

An important decision was taken at the special meeting of the Quadrangular Committee held at the Bombay Gymkhana on Tuesday evening in that the uncertainty and misunderstanding about holding the Quadrangular Tournament due to the clash of the Australian Tour have been cleared. The Quadrangular Tournament will be held in Bombay on the dates announced and the itinerary of the Australian Tour has been revised. The only change that was made was in regard to the dates of the Northern India and the Lahore All-India XI Fixtures. All the four All-India Fixtures will be played.

Mr. A. S. deMello, Honorary Secretary of Cricket Board of Control for India who has come down from Delhi specially to attend this meeting was present at the meeting.

It was decided that the dates of the Quadrangular Tourney should remain unchanged, viz.:

1st Match November 16th, 17th and 18th.:—European versus Muslims;

2nd Match November 19th, 20th and 21st:—Hindus vs. Parsees;

and November 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th:—Final Match.

Mr. deMello announced that in order to avoid the clash of the Quadrangular Tournament with important fixtures arranged by the Board of Cricket Control for India, the dates of the Australian Tour had been revised.

The following is an altered itinerary of the Australian visit to fit in with the programme of the Quadrangular—(alterations).

Arrival in Bombay—29th November;

Saturday 30th November, Sunday 1st December, and Monday 2nd December—vs. Bombay;

Tuesday 3rd December and Wednesday 4th December—No play—rest;

5th December, 6th December, and 8th December—An All-India XI Fixture;

The team will leave Bombay for U. P. on Monday 9th.

There will be no changes in the fixtures of Calcutta and Madras.

With the Co-operation of the Northern-India Cricket Association the date of the All-India XI match at Lahore was changed to 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of January from the middle of November. All the Northern India Fixtures will be played accordingly in January instead of in November (as fixed before).

The Australians will in their tour (in the order mentioned here) proceed via Kathiawar, Sind Ajmere, Gujrat, Poona, Bombay, U. P., Central India, C. P. and Berar, Bengal, Lahore, Amritsar, Patiala, Hyderabad, Bangalore, and Madras.

The Quadrangular Cricket Committee unanimously recorded their appreciation of the efforts of the Cricket Board of Control for India, to ensure the success of their Tournament.

RANJI TOURNAMENT TO BE HELD THIS YEAR.

(By Our Cricket Correspondent).

The Board of Cricket Control in India has at last being brought to its senses.

Without calling an urgent meeting of all the provincial associations to consider the momentous question of dropping the Ranji Gold Cup Championship this year, it resorted to the postal ballot. The agitation which followed the abandonment of the Inter-Provincial Tournaments has resulted in some good. I understand the Cricket Control Board will meet at Delhi on October 29 when the question will be reconsidered.

Never Again

The championship may be held after all, and the Board is likely to give an undertaking that the Ranji Gold Cup Tournament will never be abandoned in future even during the visit of touring teams

JAMNAGAR SCHOOL WIN HILL SHIELD

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Oct. 7.

The final of the Kathiawar Hill Shield Cricket Tournament was played here on the Ranjit Vilas Palace ground on the 5th and 6th inst. between the Jamnagar High School XI and the local Alfred High School XI, the former winning the trophy. The game was very exciting.

Winning the toss, the Rajkot Alfred High School elected to bat and piled up 169 towards which Messrs Adalja and Mehta respectively contributed 77 and 35.

Jamnagar High School replied with 75, the highest scorer being Vinoo 35.

In the second innings the Alfred High School was cheaply dismissed for 59.

Their opponents carried the score to 157 for the loss of 7 wickets and thus won the final by 3 wickets and 4 runs. Vinoo remained unbeaten with 93.

NIZAM'S SILVER JUBILEE POSTPONED

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Oct. 8.

H.E.H. Nizam's Silver Jubilee which was to come off in December has been, it is understood, postponed to January last week. H.E.H. Nizam in a Firman congratulates Sir Akbar Hydari the Finance Member, on his ability in bringing out the Budget for 1345 Fasli, with surplus when economic depression was prevailing all over.

The Budget for 1345 Fasli will be issued this evening or tomorrow.

DASARA CEREMONY

The annual Dashera festival was celebrated at Rajkot when the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot accompanied by his Dewan and other officers went in State to perform the religious ceremony under the Shami tree.

His Highness the Chief of Sawantwadi (centre) took the Salute at the Dasserah Parade of the Volunteers of the Bombay Swastik League on Monday.

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SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC

"A number of people tried the Squibb's and found it splendid." Rev. A. Gille, S.J., Editor. "Catholic Herald of India," Calcutta

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FOR THE MILLIONAIRE AND THE MILLIONS

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Asho Shud 12, 1991
Muslim: Rajab 10, 1354
Parsi: Ardibehest 3, 1305
Hightide: 9-22 21-49
Lowtide: 2-55 15-44
Sunrise: 6h 31m
Sunset: 6h 22m

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Gossage Cup Football Tournament: B. B. and C. I. Rly. vs. The "Times of India", Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

Municipal Schools Committee, 5-40 p.m.

THURSDAY, October 10.

Gossage Cup Football Tournament: City Police vs. Colaba Stars, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, October 11.

Gossage Cup Football Tournament: Young Footballers vs. Bombay Telephone Co., Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 12.

S. S. Viceroy of India with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, October 13

Conference of Congressmen, 5 p.m. (S. T.), Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall Compound.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and Shanghai via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 10th instant.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. 'Mooltan' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 10th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer 'Holland Maru' left Miike on October 4 and is due to arrive in Bombay on October 28 via usual ports.

Steamer 'Clan Macilwraith' left Liverpool on the morning of Saturday, October 5.

Clan Line steamer 'Clan Macbean' arrived at London on 6th morning.

LAXMINARAYAN TEMPLE FAIR

The Secretary, Gokuldas Tejpal Charities, writes:—

The 49th anniversary of the Gokuldas Tejpal Shree Laxminarayan Temple at Gowalia Tank Road will be celebrated from to-day (Wednesday) to Wednesday the 16th instant (both days inclusive) during which period a fair will be held together with different festivities as mentioned below:

Religious discourses every day from 7 to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

Sunday, the 13th instant: Fire works at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

"DNYANESHWARI"

Under the auspices of the Sandatsabha Mr. N. R. Phatak will deliver his third address on the "Dnyaneshwari" to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Mooltan' with the English mails from London of 26th ultimo arrived at Aden at 8 a.m. on the 6th instant and left there at noon the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 7 p.m. on Thursday the 10th instant.

The 'Mooltan' will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at midnight the same day.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Men Without Names" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Mad Love" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Call of the Wild" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jawani-Ki-Hawa" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Chandidas" Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Orphans of Society" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m
SUPER—"Bal-Hatya" Daily at 5-30, 8-15 and 11 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Kati-e-Am"—Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
WEST END—"Noore-Vatan" Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"The Nitwits" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Zingaro" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Boys Will Be Boys." Time as usual.
EMPIRE—"Under The Pampas Moon." Time as usual.

SOCIETY OF HON. PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES OF BOMBAY

An ordinary general meeting of the members of the Society of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Khandalawalla's Court Room, on the 1st floor.

FAREWELL TO PORT TRUST INSPECTOR

A gathering of the B. P. T. Dock Staff and other friends at the Dock Hamallage Office on Wednesday last gave a farewell address in a silver casket to Mr. A. R. Suleman, Senior Port Trust Inspector, on the occasion of his retirement after 30 years' service.

R. F. EYE HOSPITAL

The total attendance during September was 4,765 out of which 2,406 were men, 1,531 women and 828 children. 86 operations were performed. The daily average attendance was 199 during 24 working days of the month.

WORLD TOUR TO PROMOTE INDIAN PRODUCTS

Mr. Chhotu Juwekar and D. N. Sovani, well-known social workers from Girgaon have decided to leave Bombay on the 20th instant on cycles for a world tour to promote Indian products from village to village.

Those desirous encouraging Indian Products should kindly suggest their personal experience about the tour on the following address:—

Chhotu Juwekar, C/o The National Mantle Mfg 386, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay 4.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENTS

The Secretary, B. C. A. Association writes:—

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Commission Agents' Association was recently held in its office. The report along with its audited accounts was passed. The office-bearers for the year were also elected:—

President: Mr. Shivram Raghoba.
Vice-President: Revappa Nandappa Hatarki.
Treasurer: Messrs. Vasudev Keshav and Company.
Secretaries: Messrs. N. B. Deshpande and H. G. Prabhoo.

"GODS IN THE BECOMING"

Dr. George S. Arundale, President of the Theosophical Society, with Shrimati Rukmini Arundale and party will arrive in Bombay from Benares on Wednesday, the 9th October, by the Allahabad Express at 8-10 p.m. (S.T.) at the Victoria Terminus. Dr. Arundale and party will stay in Bombay upto the 14th instant. Dr. Arundale will deliver his first public lecture on Thursday, the 10th October at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, on "Gods in the becoming", when Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, will preside.

INTER-INSURANCE CLUB TOURNAMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Oct. 8.

The munificence of Dr. D. A. D'Monte Chairman of the Bombay Mutual Insurance Society, and Mrs. D'Monte has given further encouragement to cricket in Bombay in the form of an Inter-Insurance Clubs Cricket Tournament. The trophies consist of the D'Monte Cup for the winners and the Mrs. D'Monte Shield for the runners-up.

The tournament is open to all employees of insurance companies in Bombay, excepting players selected to play in the five preceding years in the Quadrangular or Inter-Provincial tournaments.

Entries may be sent to the Tournament Secretary at the Bombay Mutual Building, Fort.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE STUDENT'S BRILLIANT SUCCESS

Mr. Abdul Rahim Cassum, B.Com., a student of the Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay, scored a brilliant success at the last National Union of Teachers (London) Examination, by securing 1st Class Honours in the subject of "Advanced Commerce and Finance" and standing first among all the successful candidates throughout the British Empire. For this high distinction, he has been awarded the "Silver Medal" of the above Society, which has been won for the first time by an Indian student.

Mr. Cassum has also been awarded a big scholarship by the Davar's College of Commerce, and he is now qualifying for the Diplomas of the Chartered Secretaries and Chartered Insurance (London.)

THE CAPITOL
Daily 3 Shows:
At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Clark Gable
LORETTA YOUNG JACK OAKIE in Jack London's
CALL OF THE WILD
IT'S LIFE IN THE RAW men living, fighting, dying like beasts ..... women at their mercy!

THE REGAL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE
MAD LOVE
with Peter LORRE
THE NEW SENSATION that tops "Dracula" "Frankenstein", etc., etc.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD
Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
JAWANI-KI-HAWA
A BOMBAY TALKIES' PRODUCTION
Starring:—
DEVIKA RANI

BOMBAY-TRIVANDRUM AIR SERVICE

Tata's To Begin Weekly Flight By End Of Oct.

TRIVANDRUM, October 8.

The Bombay-Trivandrum air service is likely to be opened in a few weeks, probably by the end of the present month. It is understood that negotiations have reached an advanced stage and most of the details relating to the service have been settled. The Tatas will run the service, which will be a weekly one carrying both mails and passengers. It is also understood that very moderate fares have been fixed.

According to details so far available, the south bound plane will leave Bombay on Tuesday at 6/30 a.m. arrive Goa at 9/5, make a 25 minutes' halt there, then take off for Cannanore, which will be reached at 12/15. Leaving Cannanore at 12/45, the plane will arrive Trivandrum at 3-21 p.m.

The north bound machine will take off from Trivandrum at 8 a.m. on Friday's, make a half an hour's halt at Cannanore from where it will take off at 11/05 and after a similar halt at Goa leaves Goa at 2/15 p.m. and arrives at Bombay at 4/51 p.m. the same day.—A. P.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Indian programme. Selection of Indian music. Qualis and Gazals. 1 p.m. Available market rates. European programme. Saint-Saens Centenary Concert. A programme compiled from the recorded works of Camille Saint-Saens. Born Oct 9th 1835. 2 p.m. Close down.

School Broadcasting: 4 p.m. For students of Standard VII. Subject: History. Story of the Armada (in English). Lecturer: V. S. Toro, Esq., B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction, Bombay Presidency. 4-30 p.m. Close down.

European programme. All India Rugby Football Tournament Semi-Finals. 5-30 p.m. Relayed from the Madras Gymkhana grounds. (By kind permission of the Madras Gymkhana Club) Indian programme. 6-30 p.m. Light music. Prof M G Basarkar. 8 p.m. Fifteen Minutes with the Latest Tunes (A Programme of gramophone records). 8-15 p.m. Guitar Solos. G N Ghose. 8-45 p.m. The News. Weather Report, News Bulletin and Commercial News (in Hindi and in English). 9 p.m. Time signal. European programme. 9-30 p.m. 'The Week's Sport' 9-45 p.m. The M V 'Victoria' Orchestra. 11 p.m. God Save the King Emperor.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The B B C Northern Ireland Orchestra; leader, Philip Whiteaway; conducted by Peter Montgomery, Jessie Rankin (Soprano). 8-20 p.m. A Recital by Daphne Harpur (South African Pianist.) 8-45 p.m. 'A Countryman's Diary.' This week in the country at Home by A G Street. 9 p.m. The John MacArthur Quintet, directed by John MacArthur. 9-45 p.m. Jan Berenska and his Orchestra, relayed from the Town Hall, Leamington Spa. 10 p.m. News. 10-15 p.m. Jan Berenska and his Orchestra (continued). 10-30 p.m. Close down.

CONFERENCE OF CONGRESSMEN

To day's Public Meeting At Matunga

Under the auspices of the Reception Committee of the Conference of Congressmen to be held in Bombay on Sunday the 13th instant a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) on the maidan near Nappoo Hall, Matunga (G. I. P.) Among the speakers will be Messrs. Yusuf Meherally, Purushottam Tricumdas, K. K. Menon, C. K. Narayanswami, B. R. Dhurandhar and Charles Mascarenhas.

At Khar On Friday

On Friday at 9 p.m. (S.T.) a public meeting will be held in connection with Conference of Congressmen at Laxmi Nagar, Khar. Messrs. Purushottam Tricumdas, K. K. Menon, B. R. Dhurandhar, Shantilal Shah, and others will speak.

"RELIGION OF MANKIND"

A public lecture under the auspices of "The World's Fellowship of Faiths" will be delivered to-day (Wednesday) by Mr. Ebrahim Vastegi on "Religion of Mankind in general" at Bahai Hall near Bori Bunder. Mr. A. H. A. Bakaza will preside.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING

An urgent meeting of the Council of the B. P. C. C. will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

"ISLAM IS NOT A HINDRANCE FOR PROGRESS"

The General Secretary of the Punjab Muslim Association, Bombay, writes:

Allama Dr. Ismail Sidki Bay Afandi, retired judge of the Criminal Court, Angora (Turkey), will deliver a lecture on the above subject to-night at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chhota Qabristan (near corner of Grant Road). His lecture will be in Arabic and will be translated in Urdu, sentence by sentence by Maulana Irfan. The lecture will be very interesting.

The Doctor is a well-known advocate of Angora and has come to India on behalf of his Turkish clients to fight out an important suit in Madras High Court. He is a great scholar of Islamic law and theology. We appeal to all Muslims and others interested to largely attend the meeting.

Five Years' Extension To Fire Brigade Chief

CORPORATION RENAMES TWO ROADS AFTER CITY FATHERS

Although the House was thin on Tuesday, after the Dassera vacation, there was a slight breeze in the Municipal Corporation over Schools Committee affairs.

NEW NAMES FOR ROADS.

The Corporation approved of the Municipal Commissioner's recommendation to name Bhendy Bazar Road as far as J. J. Hospital, after Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and a road on Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, after the name of Sir Dinshaw Vacha.

The Corporation also approved of the recommendation of the Works Committee to grant an extension of five years to Mr. Norman Coombs, Chief Officer, Fire Brigade and requested the Municipal Commissioner in the mean time to train an Indian to take Mr. Coombs' place.

Dr. J.C. Cursetji moved that, since there is no prospects of introducing free and compulsory primary education in "B" and "E" Wards, the question of introducing it in "A," "C" and "D" Wards is not likely to arise, and therefore, the resolution of the Corporation asking for a report from the Schools Committee on the subject be recorded.

INCOMPETENT TEACHING STAFF.

Dr. M.C. Javle urged the House to consider seriously the affairs of the Schools Committee as only in "F" and "G" Wards, where compulsion was introduced, the Schools Committee had to waste Rs. 40,000, only to maintain a staff for supervision and for printing. Then, he said, the shift-system of teachers was a sham and there were some of the Marathi teachers who did not even know how to write Marathi correctly. The report of examiners of the schools was very adverse and unfavourable.

Looking to Mr. Nariman, the Mayor (who is a bachelor), he observed: These are the sort of teachers, Sir, engaged to teach your children and mine. (Laughter).

Dr. Javle urged to look to the efficiency and to drop compulsion, as it had failed.

JAMNADAS BLAMES GOVT.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said that after a trial of 15 years, if they had to acknowledge that free and compulsory primary education had failed, the blame rested on the shoulders of the Government for not supporting the Corporation by their contributions.

Prof. V. G. Rao supported Dr. Cursetji.

Dr. Cursetji in reply pointed out several difficulties in the way of the Schools Committee such as their helplessness in prosecuting the parents who did not send their children to schools without the order of the Corporation, and the declaration of wrong age by the parents. He repudiated the allegation of Dr. Javle that some of the Marathi teachers did not know how to write Marathi.

Dr. Javle: I challenge you to come along with me and I will point out to you the teachers. Stretching his hand towards Dr. Cursetji, Dr. Javle said: "I have worked with your father in the Corporation. You are a 'chhokra' before me." (Laughter).

The resolution was carried.

FIRE BRIGADE CHIEF.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia then moved that, as recommended by the Works Committee, Mr. Norman Coombs, the Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, be re-appointed for a further period of five years.

Mr. R.K. Vaidya seconded the proposition.

Dr. J. N. Choksy moved the first amendment to refer the matter back to the Works Committee with a request to appoint an Indian officer in place of Mr. Coombs.

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji seconded the amendment.

GET AN INDIAN TRAINED.

Mr. Soonderdas Morarji enquired as to why no steps were taken to train an Indian officer to take the place of Mr. Coombs in the last five years.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram moved the second amendment to appoint Mr. Coombs for a period of five years, and in the meantime to request the Municipal Commissioner to get trained a capable Indian to take his place and to send him to England for training, if it was necessary to do so.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconded the amendment.

Mr. I.S. Patel moved the third amendment to extend the renewal period for three years only.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji seconded the amendment.

ONE YEAR ENOUGH.

Mr. Meherally moved the fourth amendment to grant extension to Mr. Coombs for one year only. Mr. Meherally thought one year was long enough to train an Indian to take the place of Mr. Coombs.

Dr. M. C. Javle observed the Bombay City Fire Brigade was the best in the whole of India, because it was manned by the most efficient and conscientious Fire Brigade Officer. He did not mind if another man was appointed, provided he was an efficient and straightforward man, otherwise it would be putting a great risk on the lives and properties of the citizens of Bombay.

BE FAIR TO COOMBS.

The Municipal Commissioner assured the House that he was not anxious to retain his countryman in his job, but he had to look to the interest of the City and Fire Brigade, which was one of the most efficient services of the Corporation. If it failed in efficiency, the loss to the lives of the people and their properties would be incalculable. There was no officer of the Fire Brigade at present to whom he could give Mr. Coombs' charge. Rightly or wrongly, no steps had been taken so far to train an Indian officer. Perhaps, because it might be that in 1940 the second officer would retire and an Indian might take his place. As far as he was concerned (Commissioner), he would see that an Indian officer is trained to take the place of Mr. Coombs, after the expiry of five years. In regard to the extension of his service, which was meant to cut down from five years to one and three years, he would say, if not in law, in equity, it was not fair to Mr. Coombs as he was brought to Bombay on the agreement of five years, renewable for a period of five years more.

Mr. S. K. Patil thought it better to send away Mr. Coombs now than after five years.

NO FIT SUBSTITUTE.

Mr. A. P. Sabawala said, he was for appointing an Indian Chief Officer, but he asked those who wanted an Indian to point out that gentleman. If he was efficient, he said, he would surely support him. The hypothesis and the axiomatic fact was that there was no capable Indian whereas in Mr. Coombs, they had one of the most efficient men of the London Fire Brigade. The Bombay City Fire Brigade was as efficient as London City's Fire Brigade, which was due to the discipline and hard work of Mr. Coombs and, therefore, before he was asked to go, it was better to appoint an Indian who was fit enough to take his place. He urged the opposition not to wobble. (Laughter).

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved the fifth amendment to invite applications forthwith to fill the place of Mr. Coombs.

Mr. V.N. Chandavarker said, by inviting applications, they would not be doing justice to their own staff.

At this stage closure was moved and Sir J. B. Boman Behram's amendment was agreed to as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation also approved the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner to name Bhendy Bazar as far as J.J. Hospital, as Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola Road and one of the roads on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme as Sir Dinshaw Vacha Road.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

REPRESENTATIONS TO HAMMOND COMMITTEE

Time For Written Statements Extended To Oct. 14

The Director of Information, Bombay writes: In the Press Note published on 5th October it was stated that any persons or bodies desiring to submit their representations to the Indian Delimitation Committee with reference to the recommendations of the Bombay Provincial Delimitation Committee in their supplementary report dated the 1st October, 1935 or otherwise should forward their written representations to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political and Reforms Department, not later than the 11th October, 1935. Government have now decided to extend the time limit for submission of written representations till the 14th October.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Fifty Years Of Congress

The suggestion that the "Golden Jubilee" of the Congress should be celebrated was first made in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" more than a year ago. It was then suggested that with the holding of the Bombay session of the Congress, the greatest organisation in the country would have completed fifty years of its existence. But the celebration was postponed and the end of this year has been officially fixed for the purpose. The Working Committee of the Congress has appointed a Special Jubilee Committee to suggest in what way the Jubilee could be celebrated on a grand scale and what should be the functions that should be observed by the country during the celebrations. Whatever the suggestions of the Jubilee Sub-Committee might be, the responsibility, as far as Bombay is concerned, is the greatest. The first Congress was held in Bombay and the last one was held in Bombay. It is a known fact that Bombay has always given the lead to the country in Congress matters. Bombay should observe the Jubilee on the grandest scale possible and the celebrations should spread over a period of ten days. The suggestion has been made that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee should publish a book enumerating the part that Bombay has played in the struggle for Indian Independence. It is also suggested that a list of all those that took part in the two Civil Disobedience Movements, with their achievements should be published. One feels confident that the Local Congress authorities will not spare any pains to make the Jubilee Celebrations a grand success and there is little doubt that the citizens of Bombay will whole-heartedly participate in them.

Lack Of Recreation Ground

There are a number of vacant plots in the city belonging to the municipality which could be used as recreation grounds for the benefit of the working classes. The life of a labourer in the city deserves pity and sympathy. Being poor and illiterate he cannot afford even light reading. Hence after working hours there is nowhere for him to go to and spend an hour or two except perhaps grog shops. If a few vacant plots in the city at different places were set apart and converted into small gardens, the workers could go there and spend their time in the open air usefully. The Bombay Broadcasting Station may well entertain them with suitable programmes every now and then.

IMPERIALIST WAR AND INDIA

Congressmen Must Make Up Their Minds, Says Mulraj

A Sammelan was organised by the Tarun Bharat Seva Dal at Dave Building compound, Dadar Main Road, on Monday evening. Mr. Mulraj Karsondas presided.

At the beginning Mr. S. B. Madeshwar, President of the Dal, gave a brief account of the activities of the Dal during the last five years. He said that the organisation was established in 1930 as an auxiliary force to the Congress as well as the working class movement. Since then it has been participating in all the Congress activities, organising meetings and processions. Many members of the Dal had taken part in the Civil Disobedience Movement. The Dal had also organised a Vyayam Shala, the U.P. Seva Dal, the Sevika Sangh, reading rooms and a study circle.

INDIA AND WAR

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas referring to the repressive laws said, Government was giving us a foretaste of what was to come in the future. Side by side with this the menace of war was looming large. Italy had opened hostilities on Abyssinia. What should India do if this war turns out to be an Imperialist world war? To discuss these questions, the speaker explained, efforts were made to organise a Conference of Congressmen in the city. He invited every Congressman to participate in the Conference and express his opinion.

Messrs Charles Mascarenhas and Mr. V. H. Joshi also spoke.

The Hindi Vyayam Prasarak Mandal gave a performance of feats of physical culture. Master Chandrakant entertained the audience with a mimic performance.

At the end of the function a large number of delegates were enrolled for the forthcoming Conference of Congressmen.

Jubbulpore.—Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, ex-Mayor of Calcutta, addressed a gathering of the students of the Robertson College, on "Art."

IF BRITAIN IS INVOLVED IN WAR

Imperial Air Mail To India Route Will Be Diverted To Marseilles & Malta

Many people in the city are discussing likely eventualities if the Italo-Abyssinian conflicts leads to a greater war, with western powers, especially Britain among them, participating.

Although Doctors and Nurses in Government employ have been invited to enrol their names for active foreign service if called upon, normal conditions still prevail in the local medical profession.

Many interesting things, however, are being discussed. The outstanding one is regarding the possible changes in the Air-mail route of the Imperial Airways, which partly lies over Italy.

Informed observers think that the route will be diverted via Malta, Marseilles and Paris.

The present route extends from Karachi to Brindisi in Italy via Basra and Baghdad. From Brindisi to Paris, the air-mail is carried by rail. And from Paris cross-channel plane carries the air-mail to London.

In the event of a war, however, diversion of the route must be inevitable. From Paris, the mails may be carried to Marseilles and thence to Malta to some convenient part in Egypt joining again at Baghdad.

The other route crossing Central Europe is considered impracticable, owing to winter conditions, and the difficulties of obtaining permission from Turkey to fly over her territories.

In the absence of sensational telegrams from abroad, all the local markets were featureless and quiet but steady.

Bombay Conference Of Congressmen

The Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Conference writes:—

The above Conference will be held on Sunday October 13. Delegates' tickets can be had at Dadabhai Mansil, Congress House.

"Get 'em...Dead or Alive!"
Nameless heroes take their orders from a nation...and carry them out through a hail of lead!
Adolph Zukor presents
"MEN WITHOUT NAMES"
A Paramount Picture with
Fred MacMurray Madge Evans
Lynne Overman • David Holt
Leslie Fenton • J. C. Nugent
John Wray • Herbert Rawlinson
PATHE Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Bell House, Parel Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1935

CONGRESS & JUSTICITES

The Justice Party of Madras seems to have been scared by the fast growing influence of the Congress into undertaking a complete over-hauling of its party organisation. The conference of its leaders at Guntur is but a part of a big plan to out-do the Congress at the next elections. It appears that at the present moment the position of the party is far from satisfactory. Many delegates to the Guntur conference, it is said, complained that the party had no efficient executive and no district committees and that owing to weak organisation very few of the party's leaders and workers cared to reply to the questionnaire sent to them. To set things right and help the party hold its own against the Congress at the next elections it is now proposed to strengthen the entire party organisation; for, in the words of the Raja of Bobbili, the President of the conference, it is impossible for the party leaders to fight their battles single-handed without proper party machinery, party organisation and party funds. Accordingly it is proposed to raise a party fund of one crore of rupees, of which Rs. 1,60,000 was promised at the conference itself. It has also been proposed to appoint a number of propagandists on a salary of Rs. 50 a month.

Questionable Methods

As the Justice party includes a number of rich zamindars and many of its members or supporters have enjoyed the plums of office these many years, it should not be impossible for them to subscribe the proposed crore if they really care for the party's professed aims and objects. Whether it succeeds in this venture or not, the party may be expected to beat the local Congress organisation hollow so far as funds are concerned. It may also be presumed that the party will not be over-scrupulous in the use of its own funds or other funds over which it may have direct or indirect control. Several delegates to the Guntur conference are reported to have advised the revival of Taluka Boards as "their existence would enable the party to keep in touch with the rural areas and extend party patronage."—a very revealing remark indeed. In short in its attempt to recover its vanishing influence the party may be trusted to resort to all those methods that have gained for it these many years an unenviable notoriety.

Enlist Voters

The Congress organisation of Madras cannot afford to remain long unconcerned in face of the Justice Party's elaborate offensive against it. Of course it cannot stoop to some of the methods used by the Justicites. But it should beware of over-confidence, of being lulled by past triumphs into an undue sense of security. So far as the prospects of the next elections are concerned, it should never be forgotten; their success at the polls depends not merely on a good programme but also on good propaganda in bringing home to every voter the goodness of the programme. Other import conditions of success for the Congress are unity in its ranks and securing perfect electoral rolls. Instead, therefore, of frittering away their energies in controversies over non-urgent questions like acceptance of office, let the Congress leaders of Madras as well as of other parts of the country devote more attention to the immediate duty of ensuring a large majority for Congress in the provincial legislature without which the question of office loses all its significance. Let them work ceaselessly for and among the people and enlist thousands and tens of thousands both in the Congress rolls and in the new electoral rolls. If they do that, the people will not find it difficult to realise who are their real benefactors and who are mere self-seekers and place-hunters.

Duty Of France

A Geneva message says: "By the unanimous verdict of the League Council, Italy has been morally outlawed from the comity of civilised nations, and it was declared that she had recourse to war in violation of the most sacred engagements." This is a very correct summary of the position. But outlawry involves effective stoppage of all intercourse between civilised nations and the outlaw who has so cynically violated the most sacred engagements. And effective stoppage means not mild economic and financial sanction but the most stringent blockade against the outlaw. An outlaw is never given quarter. Yet they in Geneva appear inclined towards "moderate means" ruling out blockade as not immediately necessary! This is probably largely due to the attitude of France which by reason of its deliberate and calculated wobbling amounts to a contemptible betrayal of the word of honour of France herself. It is a pity. But we yet hope that, in her own ultimate interests, France will see, if not the morality at least the expediency of collaborating in the application of sanctions which may force the outlaw into complete and unqualified submission. For the very fear—of German aggression—which makes France hesitate—will materialise in a more threatening shape later if France strikes at the root of the collective system now. We do hope France realises this.

A Beneficent Revolution

As the system of minimum wage, definitely adopted by Gandhiji and the All-India Village Industries Association, is extended, as a matter of course, to spinning, Khaddar will be a little costlier hereafter than it has been for a few years past. But its purchasers will have the additional satisfaction that they help to popularise the great scheme of minimum wage, which is bound to effect a silent beneficent revolution in rural economy. Writing on this point in the latest number of "Harijan," Gandhiji says:

"The co-operation between A. I. S. A. and A. I. V. I. A. may become so powerful that wages in every other department will at once be levelled up to their standard. The success of the effort will depend upon the hearty response from the buying public. If they will realize that they may no longer exploit the poor villagers on whom depends their existence, the problem of unemployment and semi-starvation will be automatically solved."

Those, therefore, who believe in the promotion of village industries and the principle of minimum wage should do everything possible to help these pioneer institutions founded by Gandhiji and, particularly, should use hand-made products whenever possible.

Sensible Decision

Pandit Ramachandra Sharma, who had undertaken a "fast unto death" with a view to abolishing the custom of animal sacrifice at places of worship, has done well to break the fast in response to requests from persons like Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and Pandit Malaviya and assurances from them that they would make every possible effort to stop the custom. Long-established customs like this, invested with a sort of religious sanction, may take a pretty long time in being entirely abolished, but if the propaganda against them is earnest and extensive enough, satisfactory results may be achieved in a comparatively short time. Such propaganda is highly desirable: for, though the particular custom against which it may now be directed may appear to some as trivial, its success will mean a triumph, however partial, of Reason over superstition in general. We trust Pandit Sharma, who has reserved to himself the right of resuming his fast of a year's propaganda is not effective enough, will not have occasion to make good his threat.

ITALO-ABYSSINIAN PROBLEM

A Piece Of International Blackmailing

(Professor S. V. PUNTAMBEKAR.)

I.

"Throughout their history, the people of Abyssinia have seldom met with foreigners who did not desire to possess themselves of Abyssinian territory and to destroy their independence. With God's help, and thanks to the courage of our soldiers, we have always, come out mighty, stood proud and free upon our native mountains." (Ras Tafari in his circular note of 1926.)

To-day Abyssinia is the only indigenous country in Africa which is independent both "de facto" and "de jure". She has been enjoying her freedom from the very foundation of her dynasty of Menelik, the son of the Queen Sheba and King Solomon in the tenth century B.C. Abyssinians are the descendants of Asiatic immigrants from the highlands of the Yeman. They speak Semitic vernaculars. Their country is surrounded by Negro peoples on the West and by Hamitic-speaking peoples on the East and South. In the early period they imbibed some elements of Egyptian, Hebrew and Hellenic culture. After their conversion to Christianity in about 330 A.D., they have remained completely devoted to the monophysite sect of Christianity which prevailed in Egypt and Nubia. They held out against the religious and political onslaughts of Islam and also against those of other sects of Christianity of Europe. The Turks, the Egyptians, the Portuguese, the Jesuits, the British, the French and the Italians, have all knocked at Abyssinia's doors and sought supremacy for their political influence, economic interests and even religious persuasion, Abyssinia, though a feudal theocratic State with its constant internal troubles with unassimilated borders tribes and with semi-independent Governors and princes, was able to maintain her independence from foreign interference and control because of her great emperors who rose in the nineteenth century. Theodore II (1855-1868), John (1872-1889) and Menelik (1889-1913) were able to maintain the supremacy of the central power and check the disintegrating tendencies of tribal and feudal elements, and thus consolidate the forces of the country into a national whole.

Italian Defeat At Adowa

In the time of John and Menelik it seemed as if the days of her independence were numbered. In the partition of Africa, Abyssinia fell to the share of Italy. She was encouraged in her colonial adventure by England as a counterpoise against France. The Italians by their acts of aggression and conquest forced Menelik II to recognise their claims in 1889 in the Treaty of Ucciali in the shape of an Italian protectorate over Abyssinia. Menelik, however, denounced this treaty in 1892, and was able to defeat severely the Italians at Adowa in 1896 with the help of modern weapons purchased from France. In the Peace of Addis Ababa (1896) the independence of Abyssinia was recognised by Italy.

The European States of Britain, France and Italy, however, cut her off from the sea. She had formerly possessed an outlet in the neighbourhood of Annesley Bay and Masawah, where the Northern extremity of the Abyssinian table-land approached nearest to the Red Sea Coast. This Abyssinian Sea Board was occupied by Italy under the name of Eritrea with British approval in 1885.

A Rich Country

Abyssinia to-day possesses an Empire over wide territories (35,000 square miles) which are inhabited by Muslim (2 millions) and pagan peoples of Galla, Somali and Negro race (3 millions). She has entered into a series of international treaties with the neighbouring European colonial powers, defining her titles, delimiting her boundaries and creating new political and economic relations. Abyssinia is a rich country of good climate and fertile soil, possessing enormous mineral and economic resources. She has a hardy population, which is, however, living a primitive or medieaval type of social and economic life based on a system of social and economic slavery and religious superstition and priesthood. Her political organisation is feudal and theocratic and hence weak and disintegrated. There-

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 6).

EVOLUTION OF FASCISM

Indian Proletariat

By K. T. SHAH.

XV.

Opposed to the organised might of High Finance and big industry, is the Indian proletariat,—both industrial and agricultural. For though, in agriculture, there is not the same wage-earning proletariat, strictly so-called, in all provinces; though capitalist farming is not so common in India as in Western countries, the extremely small holding available to the average Indian agriculturist makes him, essentially speaking indistinguishable in material interests from the wage-earning industrial proletariat. Both as workers and consumers, the interests of this huge class are identical, in town and in country. Attempts are being made, no doubt, to distinguish between agrarian and industrial sections of the community, on the pretext that there is an inherent conflict of interests between these two classes of the population. But carefully scrutinised, these attempts appear to be selfish endeavours of the same class of property-holders, who, whether in Industry, Commerce, or Agriculture, is opposed, as a class, to the wage-slaves of modern civilisation.

Lack Of Organisation

This class, taken collectively, represents about 90 per cent of the Indian population, if not much more. But, throughout the country, as a class, the Proletariat is (1) unorganised, (2) unconscious of its rights, and (3) unenlightened as to the basis and objectives of modern Commercialism. The industrial labourer seems to be organised in some form of trade unionism. But the bulk of the town-dwelling industrial wage-earner is as illiterate as his country brother. Hence, he has no real conception of the nature and function of a trade union; and so becomes a mere tool in the hands of professional organisers. The latter are almost wholly derived, for the present at any rate, from the Intellectual middle class, that has no inside, technical knowledge of the working of each industry. Nor have they evolved a philosophy of their own for such organisation. There is imitation, and to spare, of European ideology; but there is no effort at original thought on the possible and desirable reconstruction of existing Indian society. Even when the motives of such organisers are above reproach; even when they are taking the lead in this movement to organise the working class merely in order to obtain political prominence for themselves, their ignorance of the inside working of each industry, and their lack of a definite philosophy or for organising the workers and peasants, renders them unequal to that task of Collective Bargaining, which frequently provides a touchstone of real, effective workers' organisation.

A. I. V. A.

Moreover, in the present position of Indian politics and franchise, these middle class organisers of the Proletariat have their own advancement to seek by wielding the workers into a mass for effective voting at periodical elections to the Central, provincial, or municipal elections. For such a purpose, the town-dwelling worker is more accessible and amenable than the rural proletariat, with whom the present intelligentsia appear to have little sympathy. Mr. Gandhi's Village Industries Association is perhaps the first large-scale and systematic approach to organise the rural proletarian, though perhaps, here also the approach appears to be from a somewhat different angle than that of radical social reconstruction. Mr. Gandhi's social philosophy abhors the modern mechanised civilisation; but it is open seriously to doubt if he is really an enemy to its class society. Besides, in so far as his effort takes a political form, the present Government is sure to checkmate it; so that effective organisation of the Indian proletariat remains yet a desideratum. The ordinary working class organiser has an object radically different from the development of true class consciousness, with a view to effect a radical social reconstruction, in the Proletariat.

The consciousness of their rights and claims, as the real producers of wealth, is thus either not engendered at all; or inculcated in the Indian proletariat from a wholly wrong angle. The handicap of the intellectual, middle class organiser of the Indian Proletariat lies not only in the initial difference in education and ideals; but also in the lack of any proper appreciation of the existing Indian social structure, and the ways and means of recasting it to afford better social justice. They are, themselves, unconsciously perhaps, the victims of foreign catchwords and half-digested ideals, which naturally find a very limited echo, if at all, in Indian conditions. The result is that very often, the most prominent organisers appear to speak without perfect faith and absolute conviction in their own utterances. The ignorance of the masses, and the immense size of the country, coupled with the intensively restrictive policy of Government against the spread of these ideas, makes the progress

(Continued on page 12, col 3)

Frankly Speaking

THE URGENT NEED

In accordance with the proclamation of President Roosevelt, the Neutrality Act has been put in force in America and Customs officials have been instructed to stop all arms shipments to Ethiopia and Italy. It is clear, as we have had occasion to point out earlier, that the embargo acts to the detriment of Ethiopia because she has no resources of her own and must depend on the import of arms and munitions from other countries for her defence against what is now universally recognised as indefensible aggression. Italy, on the other hand, does not lose much. Raw materials such as copper, cotton, steel and chemicals are not included in the presidential embargo. This is what Italy needs, and according to reports in the American Press, she has been buying American machine tools for the manufacture of shells, trucks and aeroplane engines together with scrap iron, cotton and many other raw materials. Necessity of a thorough blockade is, therefore, obviously urgent. And its operation has been rendered easy in advance by the clear hint that America will not object.

DR. KHAN SAHIB'S REPUDIATION

We publish elsewhere an important statement by Doctor Khan Sahib repudiating what purported to be a statement of his views on the question of offices-acceptance. We share Doctor Khan Sahib's surprise that publicity should have been given by a responsible Press Agency to a pure concoction—Doctor Khan Sahib was actually in Simla when he was alleged to have issued the statement from Peshawar! While the incident is deplorable, it will, we hope, serve as a warning to news agencies and reporters of the harm that is done by attributing statements to responsible leaders without making full and proper inquiries.

WELCOME PROPOSAL

We have no sympathy with Doctor Ambedkar's politics much less have we any sympathy with the peculiar manner in which he passionately "fights" for the Harijan cause—against the friends and servants of the Harijans. But we are glad that the municipal councillors of Nasik have signed a requisition to convene a meeting in connection with a proposal to present him with an address. We welcome this requisition as a courageous defiance of the Varnashram Swaraj Sangh, the most reactionary of any reactionary body in India—with due deference to Sir Henry Craik. We take it that the proposal to present an address to Dr. Ambedkar does not imply acceptance of his objectionable politics, but that it is a public gesture to show that the Nasik Municipality considers a Harijan as much deserving of a civic honour as any one else and that, in fact, it does not recognise any distinction at all between a Harijan and a caste-Hindu.

INFIRMARY FOR INCURABLES.

In vain may one wait for the day when our Corporation will rise above futile attempts to shift responsibility and devote its serious attention to the civic needs and requirements of Bombay. The latest instance is the note of the Municipal Commissioner on the proposal to start an infirmary for incurables in the city, and the Government's suggestion that the Corporation should foot the bill for such an institution. He says:—

> "The result of starting an infirmary would, therefore, be to increase the aggregate cost of medical relief to be borne by the Corporation. I am, therefore, of opinion that the proposal to start an infirmary cannot be pursued to any advantage at this stage."

We have no intention of entering the controversy as to whether the Government or the Corporation should finance the scheme, but the way in which the Commissioner has disposed of the scheme does not seem to us as being convincing. The need for an asylum for poor incurables cannot be over-emphasized and, along with other similar public services, should be the first charge on the revenues of the Corporation. The excuse of financial stringency is an old one and does not sound convincing in the face of facts, for example, the recent action of the Corporation in raising the already high salary of a certain Municipal official.

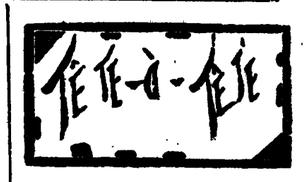
-PRESS VIEWS-

"Drive Of Repression"

Is there to be no limit to the policy of riveting repressive measures on the country? While the flat of certification has gone forth from Simla, Provincial Legislatures are busy enacting redundant laws to make the regime of coercion permanent and inescapable. In Bombay, the Government claimed certain emergency powers three years ago, on the ground that an emergency existed and the Government required extraordinary powers for a temporary period, but when all is quiet, the Executive, demoralized by the enjoyment of arbitrary powers, demands that the measure be converted into a permanent piece of legislation with the name "Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Bill of 1935." If words have any meaning, it is absurd to couple what is permanent with what purports to cover a casual emergency. To realize how completely the new Bill brings the ordinary citizen within the grip of the police, we would ask readers to study the analysis of some of its clauses which Sir Govind Madgavkar gives. Sir Govind was a distinguished judge of the Bombay High Court, and as a member of the Indian Civil Service, he is by temperament and training disposed to make allowances for the difficulties of the Executive, but he is stunned by the monstrous provisions of the Bill designed for Bombay in the general drive of repression.—"Hindustan Times."

Anti-Congress Propaganda

We have it from Mr. Desai that it was given out at Lahore on behalf of a "nationalist" candidate for the Assembly that a Bill would be introduced in the Bengal Legislative Assembly enabling the building of a mosque by side of every temple and permitting cow-slaughter there, and that the Congress would not oppose the Bill. Could there be a propaganda more heinous and more calculated to injure the interests of the country than this monstrous and malicious one? The whole "nationalist" party ought to be ashamed of such atrocious concoctions. The story as spread in the interest of the Lahore "nationalist" is through and through a contemptible lie. Mr. Desai has done well in exposing it.—"Forward."



The White Scourge In Bengal.
—Anglo-India.

Generalissimo del Bono must protest.

In fact he ought to regard it as an act of aggression.

* * * *

Geneva has at last proclaimed Italy to be the aggressor.

Now that even the League has admitted it, M. Laval, too, might persuade himself to face the truth.

* * * *

The Suez Canal Company disapprove of the idea of closing the Canal for Italy.

Quite naturally. "Business first, humanity afterwards" is a sound motto of the capitalist world.

But it would be interesting to know the identity and the nationality of the directors of Suez Canal Co.

* * * *

Commenting on the fall of Adowa, the "Figaro," a French paper, remarks that the sacrifices to the laws of the jungle having been accomplished, it is the turn of sacrifices to the laws of reason.

In other words, Mr. Hyde having done his bit it is now time for Dr. Jeykill to come out.

* * * *

But as in Stevenson's fantasy so in real life once the Mr. Hyde in man dominates his personality, it is difficult for Dr. Jekyll—and sanity—to return.

* * * *

A writer in the Hearst Press of America—that country too has its Beavermere or Rotherbrook—says that it would interest Britain to know that Italian pilots are good marksmen.

Let's hope she would. For they are certainly good marksmen. Only one building is left undamaged in Adowa and among the casualties are women and children.

* * * *

By the way, foreigners, in Addis Ababa are evacuating the city fearing the consequences to their safety of the departure of Italians.

These foreigners are wise to pay the only adequate tribute to the marksmanship of Italian pilots.

* * * *

In a civil suit filed by the Jalgaon Khadi Bhandar, the Sub-Judge held that under the Ordinances the Court had no jurisdiction to entertain it.

That's why they have been consolidated into the Cr. L. A. A. to relieve the judiciary from the troublesome necessity of giving judicial entertainments to such suits.

* * * *

The Congress Party in the Assembly has scored another "success." It has rejected the Criminal Law Amendment Bill by a small majority.

This just shows how irresponsible a body the present Congress is.

—A correspondent in the "Statesman."

* * * *

And the certification of the same shows how very responsible a body the "Governor-General-In-Council" is.

* * * *

It is reported further that Messrs. Fazil I. Rahimtoola and Ramaswamy Mudaliar are busy drafting a questionnaire on the textile inquiry.

The suggestion that every single one of them relates to the necessity of giving further preference to Britain at the expense of India, is, however, highly exaggerated.

* * * *

We learn that Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, member of the Special Tariff Board has taken over charge in Bombay.

Poor Bombay. But it has withstood worse.

* * * *

An Ajmer youth claims to have beaten the world's record in continuous walking.

But that in walking on the head still belongs to Sir A. P. Patro.

* * * *

A correspondent asks you to read the following rapidly thrice:—

"Betty Botter bought some butter but said she this butter is bitter and a bit of better butter will but make this butter better."

If you do so successfully you will have deserved your breakfast butter better.

* * * *

"In time of trial," inquired the speaker, "what brings us the greatest comfort?"

"An acquittal," interrupted a man at the back of the room.

League Council Asserts Itself At Last!

ITALY OUTLAWED

Members Pledged To Severance Of All Connections

Article 16 To Be Applied Against Founder Member For First Time In History

Question Of Blockade Will Be Considered If Early Measures Fail: Arms Embargo On Abyssinia To Be Removed?

ITALIANS CAPTURE HOLY CITY OF AXUM

(Through Reuter's Agency)

ADDIS ABABA, October 8 (7-13 a.m.).

The holy city of Axum has fallen.

GENEVA, October 7.

By the unanimous verdict of the League Council, Italy has been morally outlawed from the comity of civilised nations, and it was declared that she had recourse to war in violation of the most sacred engagements.

Other members of the League are pledged ultimately to the severance of all trade or financial relations and the prohibition of all intercourse with this Covenant-breaking State.

A moving scene was witnessed in the Council chamber when each member answered in affirmative in reply to the question of the Chairman whether he approved of the report stigmatising Italy in this manner.

SMILE OF A LOSER!

Baron Aloisi, whose features throughout the ordeal betrayed a deep personal concern in the issue, flicked his cigarette as the vote was recorded, and made a jesting remark to M. Laval with a smile on his face. It was the smile of a loser!

It was for the first time in history that the League Council decided to apply Article Sixteen, and this against one of the founder members of the League.

The next step will be for the Assembly to associate itself with the decision of the Council, and a co-ordinating Committee will be appointed to deal with economic measures it is necessary to take as sanctions. The Committee's first duty will be to prepare a plan of economic sanctions, which will probably include the interruption of diplomatic, but not Consular relations, and probably the removal of the arms embargo on Abyssinia.

The question of a blockade is not likely to arise immediately, but no doubt it will be considered if more moderate means fail.

RUDE SHOCK FOR ITALY

A Rome message states that the League's decision has unpleasantly shocked the Italian opinion which believed that Geneva was veering towards the Italian viewpoint. It is now felt that as Signor Mussolini emphasised that Italy will not leave the League unless driven out, the events are heading rapidly to that point.

SIR A. PIM'S NEW APPOINTMENT

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Mr. Malcolmn MacDonald has appointed Sir Alan Pim as Commissioner to inquire into the whole field of governmental expenditure in Kenya, particularly, into the cost of administrative and technical services.

Mr. S. Milligan, formerly Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, will be the adviser in respect of agricultural and associated scientific services. Mr. C. H. Hartwell from Ceylon will act as Secretary of the Commission.

It is anticipated that Sir A. Pim and Mr. Milligan will fly to Kenya on October 23.

EUROPEANS IMPRESSED

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 7.

Europeans are favourably impressed by the proclamation issued by the Director of the Municipality stating that any Ethiopian insulting or molesting a European or damaging his property, shall be seriously punished.

The proclamation adds that Italians have disappeared from the streets out of the remaining Europeans and cultured people who come here with friendly and peaceful intentions.

It adds. "Our reputation for the treatment of foreigners is good and it must not change."

READJUSTING OVER-VALUED GOLD

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.

An unconceivable policy can be adopted by the Sterling bloc which might establish the equilibrium between the dollar and the gold bloc, states Mr. J. M. Keynes in the Lloyds Bank review.

Mr. Keynes continues by stressing that the first move must be to readjust the overvalued gold currencies in relation to the Dollar and suggests proceeding by the process of trial and error.

New rates should be based on each country's requirements, but which need not be permanent, and should be established by impartial interests, as for example the Bank of International Settlements.

FRENCH NOTE TO BRITAIN

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The French note to Britain is identical to Geneva's forecast of it last night.

It says that Britain's proposal, if widely applied, fills in very opportunely the gap in the system of collective security, to which both the Governments are firmly attached.

It emphasises that the obligation for assistance which is contemplated must be reciprocal between Britain and France, and should be effective after a joint investigation into the circumstances to be held as soon as the state of political tension arises and is sufficiently serious to give ground for fear that it will eventually lead to the application of Articles 16 and 17.

SAVAGERY OF WEST

LONDON, Oct. 8.

This horror in Abyssinia is revolting to India which is looking on the savagery of the west, but that reaction will strengthen the moral of the movement in India said Mr. C. F. Andrews, addressing the Friends of India gathering in celebration of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday.

CUSTOMS DUTY ON DUTCH ESTATE RUBBER

BATAVIA, Oct. 7.

The Department of Economic Affairs stipulated that estate rubber will be under customs control from December 31, and if exported during 1936 will be duty free and be regarded as exported during 1935. Estate rubber under customs control from December 31 1936 if exported in 1937 will be levied according to 1936 tariff.—Reuter's Special.

NEW OVERTURES FOR PEACE

RUGBY, Oct. 7.

The meeting at Geneva this afternoon of the Council of League of Nations is awaited with great interest. Its task will be continued in consideration of the Report of its Committee of Thirteen, comprising all members of the Council with the exception of parties to the Italo-Abyssinian dispute. This report, which is a lengthy document, was presented at Saturday's council meeting and deals with the History of the dispute and circumstances in which hostilities have broken out and it declared that facts brought to the knowledge of the Committee made it "First and foremost urgent duty of the Council to draw attention to the obligation of conforming to the provisions of the Govenant. For the time, being the only reccmmendation which it makes is that any violation of the Govenant should immediately be brought to an end. The Council reserves the right to make subsequently such other recommendations as it may consider advisable."

SCOPE OF REPORT.

Following the presentation of this report, the Council decided to set up a Committee of six members to report on the outbreak of hostilities and to determine whether an act of aggression has been committed. This Committee immediately set to work and continued its deliberations until late last night. Its report will before this afternoon's meeting of the Council when it will be called upon to vote on the Report of the Committee of Thirteen the adoption of which requires the unanimity of all Council members with the exception of the representatives of the parties to the dispute. As members of the Council with such exception are members of the Committee, it is assumed that the adoption of the Report will be automatic. The Covenant of the League does not require vote on the responsibility for aggression which is the subject of the Report of the Committee of six.

It is apparently recognised, however, that the moral advantage of having collective expression of opinion on this point is important and both reports will be formally before the Council meeting. The terms of the Report of the Committee of Six were understood to have been communicated this morning to a private meeting of the Council in Committee.

It is understood that the procedure to be adopted at the afternoon's fateful meeting which will begin at 4 o'clock, was also under discussion at the private meeting.

NEW OVERTURES.

French Prime Minister M. Laval returned to Geneva this morning and press reports attach considerable importance to the meeting which he held with the Italian Delegate Baron Aloisi.

Reports, of which there is no confirmation in official quarters, state that new overtures were made to France on behalf of the Italian Government.—B. O. W.

DISAPPOINTING REPLY

LONDON, Oct. 8.

French reply to Britain last evening is regarded as disappointing, and not so satisfactory as she had hoped. It does not appear to be strictly related to the contingency that the British Government had obviously in mind.

France has declared that the appeal for assistance must apply to the aggressor State, whether it is a member of the League or not, thus asking Britain for undertakings in the event of German aggression.

It is likely that these questions will have to be submitted to France with view to clarification of the wider issues that are now raised.

ALL EYES ON LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

RUGBY, Oct. 8.

At to-day's meeting of the League Council the President declared that public opinion of the world expected the two parties to accept the appeal of the Council to cease hostilities. After the Chairman of the Committee of Six had read the finding of the Committee, the Council adjourned and it is assumed that the next development will come with the meeting of the Assembly on Wednesday. There will then be a general discussion in which the delegates of all countries will have an opportunity to express their views. Afterwards a joint committee of co-ordination, representing the Council and the Assembly may set up to decide on further recommendations.

ITALY FOUND GUILTY

The report of the League Committee of Six which was unanimously adopted by the Committee of Thirteen this morning and came before the Council this evening, concludes as follows—"After examination of the facts stated above, the Committee have come to the conclusion that the Italian Government has resorted to war in disregard of its solemn commitments under article twelve of the Covenant of the League of Nations." The report examines the case put forward by each disputant and the following points are made. "Measures of security taken by a state within its own territory, and not transgressing its international obligations, cannot be invoked by another state as a motive for violation of the Covenant." The report recalls the obligations the parties assumed under the Briand-Kellogg Pact as well as those devolving upon them from membership of the League.

With reference to article sixteen of the Covenant, the report states "in order that the article should become applicable, it is not necessary that a state of war should be formally declared.' The conclusion of the committee is based principally upon official communiques issued by the Italian Government, the order to the Italian troops to advance into Ethiopia and the Italian communiques announcing air bombardments of Adigrat and Adowa.

U. S. MOVE WELCOMED.

News of the proclamation of the arms embargo by President Roosevelt last night was welcomed in London. Attention is given particularly to the President's statement that in the specific circumstances of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, he desires it to be understood that any United States citizens "who voluntarily engage in transactions of any character with either of the belligerents, do so at their own risk," and satisfaction is expressed at the Presidents attitude which is regarded as indicating that any action decided upon by the Governments in the League of Nations in their efforts to restore peace will not be impeded by the fact that the United States is outside the League. The decision of the United States Government is more appreciated in London as coming entirely from its own initiative—as the American Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull emphasised anew in Washington to-day—although no doubt facilitated by the full and candid information on the developments of the situation which the British Government has regularly made available to State departments.—B. O. W.

LAHORE JUDGE PASSES AWAY

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The death has occurred of Mr Justice Harrison (retired).

(Justice Harrison had entered Indian Civil Service in 1898, and later became the Judge of the Lahore High Court. He retired from Service in 1933).

No Defiance Of Congress

Mr. Mulraj Explains Genesis Of Conference Of Congressmen

A largely attended public meeting was held at Tamba Kantha, Bhulsehwar, on Tuesday night in furtherance of the objects of the Conference of Congressmen which meets in Bombay on Sunday, the 13th instant. Mr. Mulraj Karsondas presided.

ELEMENTARY RIGHT

In the course of his speech Mr. Mulraj observed that the question of acceptance of office under the New Constitution had assumed great importance in view of the persistent propaganda carried on by a section of very vocal Congressmen. It was, therefore, necessary that Congressmen all over the country should thresh out this question in all its varied aspects. To hold a conference for this purpose of Congressmen was but their elementary right. There was no question of breach of discipline. Those who worked for the Bombay Conference were as loyal Congressmen as any other. There was no defiance of the Congress. The ultimate decision of the Congress was binding on all. But that did not mean that they had no right to confer and express their opinions on burning problems of the day.

ABSURD POSITION.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas said that with one breath the advocates of office-acceptance proclaimed from the housetops that the New Constitution was worthless and conferred no power to the people and in the other would have the people believe that by capturing, what they called, vantage positions they could serve the masses. There could be no greater absurdity. If the constitution was designed in a spirit of imperialist domination as the Congress Working Committee described it, the only patriotic course was to force the suspension of the constitution. To accept Ministries was to acquiesce in a scheme which stood condemned and rejected by the Congress and the country.

SOCIALIST WAY.

Mr. Meherally traced the evolution of the Congress and showed how at every stage when progressive forces came into play they were condemned by the more reactionary elements. But in the end the progressive tendencies always came out triumphant. The position of the Congress Socialist Party was in no way different today. A time would come, and that not long, when the Congress would have to march along the road the Socialists are pointing to-day. He explained the Socialist programme of capturing the legislatures to break the Constitution.

MENACE OF WAR

He then referred to the menace of another Imperialist World War. The possibility of such a calamity was nearer to-day and it was necessary for the country to decide what attitude it was going to take if Britain was involved in such a war. The Socialist view was well-known. It was that such a crisis should be utilised for the attainment of Independence. The Conference that was being convened would consider these two questions and register the views of Bombay Congressmen in time for the A. I. C. C. meeting at Madras.

The meeting terminated at a late hour.

DELHI PLANE CRASH

Flying Club Machine Wrecked While Landing In Punjab

NEW DELHI, Oct. 8.

A Delhi Flying Club machine crashed while making a forced landing near the village of Kheri near Faridabad in Gurgaon District, Punjab, on Sunday evening. Capt. D. R. St. Shannon of Meerut escaped with slight injuries and shaking, but the machine was completely damaged.

Capt. Shannon stated that fearing it would be very dark by the time he reached Delhi, he decided to make a landing near the village of Kheri and in avoiding a tree lost flying speed and crashed. Capt. Shannon after the accident walked to the nearest Railway station and arrived at Delhi the same night. The Chief Instructor of the Delhi Flying Club brought the wreckage in a military lorry the next morning. The plane had been given to the Club by the Government.—A. P.

BOMBAY CONFERENCE PRESIDENTSHIP

Reception Committee To Invite Jayaprakash Narayan

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Conference of Bombay Congressmen was held on Tuesday evening at the People's Jinnah Hall. Mr. Mulraj Karsandas presided.

After Mr. Meherally, the Secretary had submitted a brief report of the work so far done by the Committee, the meeting appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Meherally, Purushottam Tricumdas, B.R. Dhurandhar, S.B. Mahadeshwar, Shantilal Shah and C. K. Narayanswami to draft the resolutions to be moved before the Conference.

It was also decided to invite Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan to preside over the Conference, as Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai had intimated to say that the date fixed for the Conference was not found suitable to him in view of his engagements in connection with the U.P. Provincial Conference.

OFFICIAL OF MADRAS MUSEUM DIES

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The death has occurred of Mr. Edgar Thurston.

(Mr. Edgar Thurston, C.I.E. was the Superintendent of the Government Museum in Madras. He was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal for public service in India).

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 35 Years).

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALESMANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD, therefore, give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANAGERSHIP (A. I. S. M. A.); BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. B.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. C. I. L.); COMPANY SECRETARIES (F. I. S. A.); & GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L. C. C. D.COM., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (R.A., A. I. A. C.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional Course, as that Profession is overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

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80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

INSPECTOR WADE— *'WHITE FACE'*

THERE'S THE WHITE HOUSE, MIKE!— THAT'S WHERE WHITE FACE TOOK JANICE AND LORNA WESTON AND—
COME ON, THEN!— IF HE'S HARMED JANICE—!
WAIT, MIKE!— IF WHITE FACE SUSPECTS WE'VE CORNERED HIM THERE'S NO TELLING WHAT HE'LL DO!
MEANWHILE,—IN THE HOUSE—— JANICE FACES HER CAPTOR
YOU CAN'T DO THIS!— INSPECTOR WADE WILL BE HERE ANY MINUTE!
DON'T MAKE ME LAUGH!— BY THE TIME HE FINDS OUT WHERE I AM, I'LL BE GONE— ---AND YOU WITH ME!

Indians In Iraq

ACTING CONSUL-GENERAL EXPLAINS LAW AGAINST FOREIGNERS

Our Readers' Views

The Acting Consul-General for India writes:—

I have read the views of "An Indian" residing in Baghdad in the issue of your paper dated the 5th October 1935, under the heading "Plight of Indians in Iraq," complaining of a draft of a new law which is now being prepared for the purpose of affording protection to Iraqis in the exercise of certain trades in Iraq, from which the reader draws the conclusion that the abovementioned legislation is chiefly aimed at the Indians who are supposed to be the major portion of foreigners in Iraq.

It seems to me that your correspondent either pretends to ignore the actual number of foreigners in Iraq or is ignorant of the actual number of the different foreign colonies in Iraq. The Indian colony there is very small compared with other foreigners whose number attains tens of thousands which refutes the pretention of your correspondent that the draft is chiefly aimed at the Indians. Besides of what has been mentioned, it is obvious that every Government should utilise the genius, energy and knowledge of her sincere subjects and eliminate as far as possible the foreign element in the machinery of its Government.

As the Iraq Government are dispensing with the services of many foreigners whose services are no longer required and among whom your correspondent may be one, who tries to protect himself at the expense of the Iraqis, after having lived for years at the fat of Iraq, whose hospitality is admitted by all who have visited Iraq.

I have to request, you, therefore, to give this letter some prominence in you paper.

Mr. Bakhale's Shop Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Having been associated with Nyaya Hakka Samrakshak Sabha (an Association of Shopkeepers), Mr. Parulekar reappears in newspaper columns with a vigorous attack upon the supporters of Mr. Bakhale's Bill entirely killing 'Nyaya' and crying for one-sided 'Hakka' of shopkeepers.

It is admitted that a large section of shopkeepers of our country cannot be separated from the masses. This is the class which has been compelled to put in unlimited hours of duty. This class will be relieved of the unnecessary hardship of unlimited hours of attendance when the Shop Act will uniformly apply to all the shops.

There can be no objection to the appointment of an 'independent' committee to investigate into the 'whole matter.' But this should be done very quickly.

The committee is really 'independent' will surely reveal that:—

1 The miseries of shop assistants are to the extent described by the supporters of the bill.

2 Though the shopkeeping cannot be included in the category of factory and the shop assistants cannot be placed on the level of factory workers, their present condition requires immediate relief, which is impossible without legislation.

3 Even though the shop assistants cannot be compared with office goers they must be considered living beings at least.

4 The bill placed before the Council will surely better the conditions of assistants to some extent without putting the shopkeeping class to any hardship.

Hotel boys under the age of 12 years are paid a monthly salary of Re. 1 to Rs. 4, are fed with the most stuffless food and are seen shivering with cold during winter nights for want of sufficient clothes. There may be a few exceptions to this fact. Those who are paid above Rs. 5 per month in hotels are beard bearing 'admis' and not 'chokras' under 12 years of age. Mr. Parulekar should learn this fact if he does not know the actual situation.

"Only those in the actual line of business can understand" and so I do.

I appeal to the public and shopkeeping class also not to be misled by such reactionary correspondence and to give their whole-hearted support to the Bill. The Bill in my opinion is not for shop assistants only but a boon to the 'middle class' self working shopkeepers too.—Yours, etc.,

MIDDLE CLASS' SHOPKEEPER.

War And The Pope

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 30th ultimo, your correspondent, "Ultra-Montanist" upholds His Holiness the Pope's attitude in support of Italy's covetous, aggressive and wanton expedition. His views are narrow, and arguments impotent The Pope's pronouncement, your correspondent says, are after a deep study of the Italo-Abyssinian tangle. Evidently, he has not taken sufficient time to study the Pope. Otherwise, he would not have rushed to the press and supported the Pope's statement. His plea that His Holiness being an Italian, should necessarily justify Italian imperialist-cum-capitalist expedition is absurd. Any Cardinal of any nationality, if elected, can become the Pope. Our present Pope, though an Italian, has not assumed the Papacy as an Italian, but as a Catholic; and, we do not venerate His Holiness as the Head of the Church, because he is an Italian Pope, but because he is a Catholic Pope, and the Catholic religion is universal, and not sectional or national. Therefore, the Pope's pronouncement favouring his own aggressive nation against Abyssinia is unjustifiable.—Yours, etc.,

"A CATHOLIC."

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Permit me to express the greatest satisfaction at reading "Ultra-Montanist's" letter in defence of the Pope in your columns. Where are our pillars of the Church, learned priests and Doctors of Divinity at a time when the Head of our Holy Church is being maligned openly in the daily press? Let us hope they will now follow the lead given by "Ultra-Montanist' in his fearless advocacy of the Holy Father's sentiments.

Everybody must admit that ingratitude is an unpardonable sin. Yet, as "Ultra-Montanist" has so masterfully pointed out, some of your readers would want the Pope to be a traitor to Mussolini. And if he did behave treacherously and support Abyssinia, there would be some other readers again to accuse the Pope of ingratitude! Thus, in whatever way the Holy Father may act he will become the target of missiles from different angles. All this tends to make the position of the Pope more embarrassing than ever, and in the circumstances I think the Pope has acted in the most sensible manner. Gratitude can never be blameworthy or wasted or misunderstood. Some years ago when His Holiness the Pope graciously granted an annulment of marriage to Marconi (thereby enabling him to marry another lady), Marconi presented the Pope with a gold wireless set. I do not remember reading then of any outburst against Marconi for his tangible expression of gratitude to the Pope.

I must also thank "Ultra-Montanist" for the warning he has issued to that section of the public that delights in slinging mud on His Holiness the Pope, Vicar of Christ, the Prince of Peace. Since the Holy Father has decided that Italy is justified in going to war and in overpowering another country, we may rest assured that he has very good reasons. Italy, we must remember, is one hundred per cent Roman Catholic, and every conquest of Italy's means a further advance of the Church. We Catholics are assured that ours is the only and only true religion of God, and we have received the definite divine instructions to spread the faith of our holy religion.

It would be inhuman to expect that the Holy Father, when he sees such a golden opportunity presenting itself of furthering the best interests of Holy Church, should deliberately put obstacles in the way of its accomplishment. Money the Church has never desired. If the Holy Father accepted some millions of pounds from Mussolini, we may be sure it was forced on him against his will. The Church hungers for souls that are denied the light of truth. When His Holiness supports Mussolini's campaign of war, so that eventually millions of souls may receive the faith and be saved from eternal perdition, can anyone find such action or sentiment blameworthy?—Yours, etc.,

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

October 1, 1935.

A Word To Memons

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My Memon brethren, must all be aware of the fourth All-India Memon Conference to be held at Porbandar in the first week of November this year. The noble objects of the Conference are widely and well-known, and the success of the last three sessions held, at Rajkot, Jamnagar, and Manavadar was solely due to the support of the community. Now for the forthcoming session the establishment of the local committees in every city and town and the sale of the tickets in large numbers is necessary to popularise the aims and objects of the Conference.

It will be a matter of gratification to, all the well-wishers of the Conference to know, that His Highness the Rana Saheb of Porbandar has very kindly consented to return to India, from London, in time for the opening of the Conference. The Reception Committee, acknowledges with thanks the many facilities given by the Dewan Saheb of the State and the sympathy and kind interest evinced by him in the work of the Conference. They also express their thanks to the British India, and Bombay Steam Navigation Companies who have very generously agreed to grant concession in steamer fares to the delegates expected from Bombay and Karachi. The Railway companies have also been requested to extend the same concession in fares.

The Reception Committee is busy making arrangements for the comfort of the delegates and, all possible efforts are being made to make their stay a pleasant one. The Memon community of Porbandar, as a whole, is enthusiastically looking forward to welcoming the delegates. The conference pandal will be spacious enough to accommodate numerous visitors from far and near it will be equipped with the loud speakers to enable everyone to hear the many well-known poets, orators, and scholars, whom the Memon community is proud of possesing. It is earnestly expected that every member of the community will realize the importance, and usefulness of this annual conference, and make every possible effort to attend its sittings, and thus contribute his quota towards making the ensuing conference an exemplary one.—Yours, etc.,

A. S. M. JHAVARY,

Secretary Propaganda Committee, All-India Memon Conference, Reception Committee, Fourth Session, PORBANDAR.

Porbandar, Oct. 4.

Hindi Prachar

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Pundit Santhapal, who for the last 10 years has been doing Humanitarian and Hindi Prachar service in Delhi has organized a branch of the "Humanitarian" Mission and "Hindi Parachar" in 108 Abdul Rahman Street, Bombay. The service is open to all Indians without any distinction of caste, creed o rcolour. It is upto the Bombay public to help the Pandit in his mission.—Yours, etc.,

A. L. MONGA.

Under the auspices of the District Congress Committee, Chindawada, a public meeting was held on the 30th of Sept. in order to explain the aims and objects of the Nagpur Divisional Political Conference.

New Gland Discovery Restores Health Youth & Vitality

PROFESSOR VONOROFF'S gland operations for rejuvenation showed to the world for the first time the way by which men could regain lost vitality and vigour of youth. Soon after that came the discovery of Okasa the well-known gland-hormon treatment discovered by the famous scientist, Professor Lahusen of Berlin.

Now comes the news that recent researches conducted by the Hormo-Pharma laboratories in Berlin have led to the discovery of new gland substances of greater activity and therapeutic value. These new gland substances have been incorporated in Okasa which in its present form is decidedly the most reliable, prompt and sure means of treatment for lost vitality, rundown health, weak nerves, weak heart, weak brain and memory. A few days' use of Okasa will thoroughly convince you that this unique hormon product is what it is claimed to be.

NEW CHAMPION OF INDIA ACT

Mysore Dewan's Tributes To British Statesmen

MADRAS, Oct. 8.

Addressing the Dasra session of the Mysore Representative Assembly Sir Mirza Ismail, the Dewan, welcomed the members as "the representatives of a political unit in the great new Body of Federal India".

Stressing how momentous the event was, Sir Mirza felt sure that under the new Constitution "we shall all find reason to be more and more content with it as the Constitution grows and expands".

TRIBUTE TO HELPERS

Incidentally Sir Mirza paid glowing tribute to Mr. Baldwin, Lord Willingdon, Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Zetland, Lord Linlithgow and the London "Times" for their contribution in piloting the great piece of legislation through stormy days and observed: "Political sages tell us that we may expect the Federation in 1938. Three years to wait, but three years will be too short for the preparation that is required. The first preparation necessary is rural re-construction and an economic planning to achieve the re-habilitation of Indian villages. We have to find the solution for a most serious and urgent problem, viz., the unemployment of educated youths. We have to educate the mass about their rights and duties. We have to weld together various communities into a single fraternity united in common loyalty and inspired by zeal for progress and a burning desire for advancement, which will make not merely a happy Mysore but a happy India as well. Let us not forget India with whose destinies Mysore's destiny is so intimately and indissolubly linked".—United Press

VIGILANCE LEADS TO SUCCESS

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

"The crash of some mushrooms limited Provident Funds Societies which I had foreseen last year has come. The crisis is due to the heavy personal interests of the Managing Agents or Managing Directors and of the few directors of the share-holders, in the disposal of the funds of these Societies. The wastage of funds and the improper investments made by the inexperienced directors made the failure of these societies inevitable, and created anxieties for the honest societies whose only object is to give relief to the needy in the spirit of the social service"; said Mr. Hatim A. Alavi at the second annual general meeting of the Muslim Provident Funds Society, held the other day, at Karachi Academy Lecture Hall.

STRONG VIGILANCE.

He pointed out how the Muslim Provident Funds Society had avoided being entangled in the vicious circle and kept the strong vigilance in securing healthy membership. The Society has not appropriated a single pie of the monthly calls of the members to its Working Fund and that all such funds after the claims paid have been carried to the Reserve Fund. The Muslim Society has no Managing Agents or Managing Directors. Directors charged no fees or expenses for attendance of meetings of the Society. He considered the financial position of the Society in comparison to others very strong and he had, therefore, great confidence that the Society had a great future.

He further said: "In the working of the Society if the rules are followed in strictness and if the proper vigilance is kept in securing business and in disbursement of funds, then I do not think it will be difficult for any Provident Funds Society to meet their reasonable liabilities."

SUGGESTIONS TO BOARD.

In the meeting there was a unanimous support to the Report, Accounts, proposals and amendments of the Society for the year 1934-35. At the close of the agenda there was a general discussion for the betterment of the Society, where many suggestions were given, which the Chairman promised to put before the Board.

Mr. M. Y. Shaikh on behalf of the members, in appreciating the services of the President, Mr. Hatim A. Alavi, said that it was a matter of great pride for the Society to have Mr. Alavi as its President and it can clearly be seen that the success of the Society has been due to the seldess services rendered by him. He has done his best to see that the Society is run most soundly and with economy. He also thanked the Secretary Mr. Rijhumal K. Advani who has discharged his duties with a single minded devotion and at personal sacrifice.

BASIS FOR ASSESSING CUSTOMS DUTY

Ford Motor Car Company's Appeal Dismissed

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court heard the appeal of Ford Motor Car Company of India in their suit against the Secretary of State of India in connection with a dispute concerning assessment of import duty.

The plaintiffs import Ford cars manufactured by the Ford Company of Canada, and they have to pay freight and insurance charges in addition to the price of the cars.

PLAINTIFFS' OBJECTION

The suit arose from the plaintiffs' objection to the assessment of import duty on the basis of the price paid by agents to the plaintiffs. This price, according to the Collector of Customs, was the wholesale price within the meaning of Section 30 A of the Sea Customs Act. The plaintiffs contended that the customs duty should be charged on the invoice price plus the insurance and freight.

Mr. Justice Tyebji dismissed the suit and the plaintiffs went in appeal.

JUDGMENT.

Delivering judgment in appeal, their lordships expressed disagreement with the view of Mr. Justice Tyebji that the wholesale price included two post-importation items, viz., charges for assembling the cars and for delivery to the agents.

Their lordships observed that in ascertaining the wholesale cash price, it was not legitimate to deduct from the actual price paid such portions which represented something other than the price of the goods.

To this extent their lordships varied the lower court's judgment and dismissed the plaintiffs' appeal with costs.

WOMEN AS HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Nagpur 'Varsity Vice-Chancellor's Decision

NAGPUR (By Mail)

Mr. M. B. Niyogi, Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University, has appointed the following three ladies to be the Heads of the Department of studies noted against their names with effect from 21st October, 1935. The appointments have been received with satisfaction in Nagpur and elsewhere since this is the first time that ladies have been appointed to such responsible posts in the University:

Miss K. S. Ranga Rao, (Geography) M.A.L.T., F.R.G.S.

Mrs. Comolata Dutt (Music)

Mrs. Ramabai Tambe (Domestic Science) B.A.T.D. (London).—United Press.

MENACE OF WORLD CONFLAGRATION

A largely attended meeting of the workers was held at Lalbaugh Maidan on Friday last. The meeting was organized by the Reception Committee of the Conference of Congressmen to explain the purpose of the forthcoming Conference. Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar was in the Chair.

Mr. Mahadeshwar said that there was a certain amount of suspicion in the minds of the rank and file of Congressmen who had suffered and sacrificed in the C. D. movement, that there was a definite move on foot for the acceptance of offices. If the leaders felt that the acceptance of offices would be in the interest of the country they were welcome to say so. But before a decision was taken by the Congress a full and frank discussion was necessary to give scope for the real fighters to express their opinion. It was regrettable that the B.P.C.C. had turned down the proposal to hold a Conference. The Radical Congressmen were therefore, forced to organize this Conference to discuss this burning question.

Messrs. Khedgeker, Dhurandhar, Rajdherker, and Charles Mascarenhas also spoke.

Mr. Zulmiram Choudhary, General Secretary of the G. I. P. Rly. Workers' Union, exhorted the workers to enrol as delegates of the Conference as it represented their interests. Neither the Reforms nor the War would be beneficial to them. They should therefore resist both. It was the duty to co-operate with the Congress Socialists who had taken the initiative in organizing the Conference.

The meeting then terminated.

Bureau Reports Shrinkage Of Crop

Raw Cotton Inherently Strong; Prospects Of Higher Prices In The Long Run

(From Our Commercial Correspondent).

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The report on the American cotton crop issued on Tuesday by the Department of Agriculture on October 1 was 64 per cent as compared with (4.5 a month ago, 73.6 on August 1 and 55.9 on October 1 last year. The average yield per acre is estimated at 191.5 lbs. against 192.0 lbs. in the last report.

The indicated production is 11,464,000 bales against 11,489,000 bales last month and 11,798,000 bales on August 1.

Not included in the United States total are 113000 acres in the lower California, from which a crop of 53,000 bales is estimated. Total quantity ginned was 4,230,000 Bales.

Before the receipt of the Bureau report Broach A/M. was quoted Rs. 220/12, but New York opened at a rise of 4 points and prices in the local market after declining to Rs. 219/8 closed at Rs. 220/ and New York March.

BELOW OFFICIAL ESTIMATE.

The Bureau report indicated a crop of 11,464,000 Bales which was only 25,000 below the last official estimate and was somewhat below general expectation and was followed by long liquidation and Broach A/M. was quoted at 215/8 but again improved to Rs. 217/8 on short covering.

NO CHANGE IN SUPPLY.

The report does not show any important change in the supply position. At the moment, the crop is subject to damage by killing frost and the crop being late is likely to suffer much. Southern Hedge selling is very light and the basis is firm as mill stocks being low there is constant trade demand. Cloth sales continue over the present production and prices of American cotton being comparatively cheap, there is every possibility of a continuous demand. The Government stocks which are over five million bales will not be pressed for sales, until prices reach 13 cent level.

RAW COTTON STRONG.

Thus the position of raw cotton shows inherent strength and indicates substantially higher prices in the long run, as the area under cotton cultivation next year will be under the Government control as per Bankhead Bill. In view of the above situation, it will be advisable to buy cotton on all moderate recessions.

After the receipt of the Bureau report, New York March option was quoted 4 points up and in the local market Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 218/.

Don't Fetter Future Minister's Hands

Special Powers Bill Is Constitutional Impropriety, Says Bombay Presidency Association

BOMBAY, Oct. 8.

At a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association held this evening the following resolution was adopted and the honorary secretaries were authorised to send a copy of same to the Government of Bombay:—

DON'T FETTER FUTURE MINISTER'S HANDS.

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association strongly protest against the action of the Government of Bombay in seeking to extend the operation of the provisions of the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act, which was admittedly intended to be a temporary measure, for a further period of three years. Since the new constitution is expected to commence functioning early in 1937, when law and order will be in charge of a minister responsible to the Legislature, it is a constitutional impropriety that the present Legislative Council should be asked to pass a legislation, with such drastic provisions, intended to be in operation beyond the life-time of the present Council, and calculated to fetter the hands of the future Ministry in the very initial stages of the working of the new provincial scheme.

The Council trust that at any rate the non-official members of the Legislative Council will make their best endeavour to effect such alterations in the Bill as will make its provisions more specific and defined, less amenable to misuse and subject to proper judicial safeguards and checks.—A. P.

Bombay Hotel-Keepers Association

Mr. N. B. Parulekar writes:—

A meeting of some prominent hotel-keepers in Bombay was held on Monday last at the Indian Merchants' Chamber Hall, Fort, Bombay, to consider Mr. Bakhale's Bombay Shops Bill and also with a view to form a permanent Association of Bombay Hotel-Keepers.

Mr. Harjiwandas Purohit of the Purohit's Hotel, Mr. C. B. Thaker of the Arya Nivas, Mr. Parshambhawoo Mahajan of the Madavashram, Mr. N. G. Virkar of the Belankar's Hotel, Mr. Kashinathpant Kulkarni of Kulkarni's Vishranti Griha, Mr. Manishankar Thaker of the Thaker Boarding House, and Mr. Mansukhlal Tricumji of the Arya Bhawan etc. were present.

Mr. C. B. Thaker, Jt. Proprietor of the Arya Nivas Hindu Lodge was voted to the chair.

WHY RUN TO LEGISLATURE.

In opening the proceedings, the president addressed the meeting. He said:—

"Mr. Bakhale's Bill is one of the signals of the coming times. Many of you, I know, may have thought of organising your class of businessmen many a time in the past but somehow or other the idea did not materialise. In reference to Mr. Bakhale's Bill I will only express my personal opinion in passing that the attempts similar to the one of the said Bill are absolutely ill-thought of and are in the wrong direction. They simply go to show that we are absolutely incapable of managing even our ordinary affairs as humanly as practicable without the help of legislation."

The Bombay Hotel-Keepers' Association and a Committee of the persons named at the meeting was appointed, with powers to co-opt, to frame the constitution.

The consideration of Mr. Bakhale's Bill was postponed to another meeting of the Association to be called after about a fortnight.

Mr. N. B. Parulekar was appointed as Secretary and Mr. Purohit as a Treasurer of the Association.

SPRUE SPECIALIST (Ahmedabadvala)

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Arrived in Bombay on 8-10-35. He is curing old and Chronic Diseases by Ayurvedic Treatment and is offering Free Consultation & Pulse Examination. He will point out sure remedies for SPRUE, CONSUMPTION, OLD ASTHMA, PILES, DROPSY, FEMALE DISEASES, DIABETES, PARALYSIS and all sorts of Physical Weakness.

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ALLEGED COUNTER-FEITING

Judge Rejects Majority Verdict Of 'Not Guilty'

RETRIAL ON SINGLE CHARGE ORDERED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Disagreeing with the 8 to 1 verdict of the Special Jury in the sensational Counterfeit Mint Case, Mr. Justice Tyabji, of the Bombay High Court, ordered the retrial of Fazle Ahmed Rahimbux, the accused.

The Sessions Judge ordered that the accused be tried during the present sessions on a single charge of being in possession of counterfeit coins.

The application of the defence counsel for a Special Jury was granted but no orders were passed on the bail application.

In the above case, according to the prosecution, the accused Fazle Ahmed Rahimbux, an Armourer in the Cavalry for 15 years, approached Sardarilal Nandlal, the approver at Lahore in January this year and told him that he had a method of making easy money. He asked him to join him instead of the latter's slow way of making money at the Dairy Farm, which he was running. On the latter's agreeing the accused got Rs. 2,100 from the approver and both of them came to Bombay with machinery for counterfeiting, which the accused had with him in Model Town, Lahore.

On reaching Bombay, it was alleged, the accused with the help of the approver, who was quite new to Bombay, rented a Bungalow at Cadell Road, where the machinery, which was sent from Delhi, was installed. The accused, who knew the working of the counterfeiting machinery began working the machine and the approver was kept quite in the dark about all the details of counterfeiting.

Their method of disposing off the counterfeit coins was to make retail purchases like cigarettes or soap and afterwards collect all the change and exchange it for notes from the Currency office.

It was stated for the prosecution that the approver "considered his position seriously" in the month of May. He became apprehensive. He went to the C. I. D. Office with a view to inform the Police about the accused. On finding that the Police Office was closed, he rushed to the Police Commissioner's residence and gave information about the illicit mint.

The Bungalow in Cadell Road was raided in the evening, the machinery was taken charge of and the accused was put under arrest. The prosecution produced several witnesses to show that the accused was the principal actor, while the approver was the "Junior Partner."

Accused's Story

The accused in his statement denied all the charges and said that he never knew anything about the illicit Mint. He said that he was engaged as a Motor driver by the approver in Lahore on a promise that he would be paid Rs. 75 a month to be in charge of Lorry Driving.

The approver, he said, told the accused that he was going to open a Dairy Farm on Modern Lines in Bombay, by which he would be able to make a lot of money. The latter agreed to come and serve the approver and asked him to write to him to Lahore, as to when exactly he wanted him to come.

Jury's Unanimous Verdict

The accused denied that he came to Bombay with the approver, as stated by the prosecution witnesses. The man who was seen with the approver might be the uncle of the approver. He arrived in Bombay on 3rd May. The accused further stated that he was kept without work of motor driving for a long time. When he questioned the approver as to when he would start the Dairy Farm, and as to when he would be given regular work, the latter would say that he would start the Farm very soon and the accused would have to go in his motor bus from house to house to deliver milk.

Though the approver employed the accused to make small purchases with a view to pass off the counterfeit coins, the latter did not know that they were counterfeit till he was arrested. He was not aware that the approver was running an illicit Mint in the bungalow.

The accused was tried before a Special Jury, as the Prosecution stated that it was a case of great public importance. The case went on from September 25 to October 4, on which date the Jury returned a unanimous verdict of 'Not Guilty" on two charge and majority verdict by 8 to 1 of "Not Guilty" on two other charges.

Mr. Justice Tyabji said that he wanted to consider the position and deferred orders till to-day and discharged the jury.

This morning, a Petition was presented on behalf of the accused, to the Judge, requesting him not to order a re-trial as it would mean a great hardship on him, who had spent everything that he had, excepting Rs. 10 in his present defence and would not be able to defend himself if there was a retrial. He again stated that he was innocent and offered to swear on the Holy Quran to that effect.

Mr. M. K. Azad, who appeared for the accused stated that it had been held again and again in the High Court that the verdict of the jury should be binding, unless it was either perverse or manifestly wrong and totally opposed to the weight of evidence.

The Judge remarked that he was inclined to order a retrial on the charge of being found in possession of counterfeit coins.

His Lordship also wanted to order the retrial before another Judge "as it was a burden to have to try the same case again," but Mr. Azad said he would prefer to have the case tried in the same court during the current session.

The Judge then passed orders accordingly.

Mr. M. A. Somji appeared for the Crown while Mr. M. K. Azad with Mr. A. S. R. Chari appeared for the defence.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

At the inquest that concluded to-day on the body of Damodar Karsandas, aged 18, who died in the G. T. Hospital on the 30th Sept. as a result of having been knocked down by a motor car in Mahomdalli Road while running across the road to catch a tram, a verdict of accidental death was recorded

Rasulshah Abdul, a Muslim motor cleaner, aged 25, was cleaning the bottom of a lorry after removing its rear wheels and resting it on jacks, when one of the jacks gave way and he was crushed underneath the lorry. He died yesterday in the J. J. Hospital.

The inquest was adjourned till to-morrow.

As a sequel to the disappearance of jewellery valued at Rs. 900 from the trunk of his master, Sitaram Vasudeo Mahajan, a cook, was arrested on Saturday last.

It was stated that he availed himself of his leave soon after the alleged theft and left for Jalgaon.

Pending enquiries, he was remanded in custody for a week at the Dadar Court, to-day.

Three persons involved in an affray which occurred in the Victoria Docks on Sunday were arrested by the police.

The accused Madevi Ragu; Ragu Bicaji and Keshav Mukund were to-day released on bail by the Chief Presidency Magistrate pending inquiries.

Accused Of Knife Attack On Colleagues

Abdul Shakoor Abdul Rehman charged with having caused grievous hurt to his co-worker in a brass-shop at Falkland Cross Lane on Monday evening, was put up before the Girgaum Magistrate to-day and ordered to be remanded to police custody for a period of eight days.

It is alleged that the accused and two other co-workers had settled down to take their meals in the shop on Monday evening when the accused was stated to have stabbed his companion because he was not served properly.

One of them was immediately removed to the hospital where his condition is considered to be critical.

Two Alleged Pick Pockets Remanded

For alleged pick-pockets Tukuram Ganu and Krishna Raman arrested at the Matunga Railway Station were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay to-day.

The police stated the accused were seen moving about in a suspicious manner on the Matunga Railway station platform. They were watched by a constable and when attempting to pick the pocket of a passenger, the culprits were arrested.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded in custody pending the completion of inquiries by the police.

A verdict of "death due to shock following burns accidentally sustained from a kerosene oil lamp," was returned by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held today on the body of Hasbai Malsi, a Hindu woman, aged 65 years.

It is stated that Hasbai Malsi went to a washing place yesterday at about 4 a.m. with a burning kerosene oil lamp. After keeping it on the steps, she sat down and when she got up, she saw her sari burning. On raising an alarm, her son, who was in the next room, came and extinguished the fire. She was removed to a hospital where she died shortly afterwards.

TAXI COLLIDES WITH VICTORIA

Imamuddin Moonabux, a Muslim taxi driver, who was arrested yesterday on a charge of rash and negligent driving while under the influence of drink was ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 150 at the Mazagaon Police Court to-day.

The Prosecution story is that at 3-30 a.m. yesterday, the accused was driving his taxi at a furious speed along Sukhlaji Street, with a lighted cigarette in his mouth, when he was accosted by two constables. The road was clear of pedestrians.

After the accused had proceeded about 100 yards past the constables, he swerved to the wrong side and collided with a hack-victoria coming from the opposite direction at a moderate speed.

The victoria was knocked over the side and both the horse and the driver were slightly injured.

The constables ran to the scene when they found the accused still at the wheel and the meter working. He was alleged to have been drunk and had to be assisted out of his seat. He was then arrested.

ALLEGED DISAPPEARANCE WITH HUNDI

Khurshedji Burborji against whom the Accountant of the Standard Vaccum Oil Co. had lodged a complaint of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of a sum of Rs. 500, was arrested by the Palton Road Police on Sunday.

The accused was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay to-day and an application was made to have the accused remanded in custody.

It was stated that on October 4, the Accountant of the Standard Vaccum Oil Co. gave the accused, who is an employee of the firm, a Hundi drawn on Kevaldas Kilabhai for Rs. 500 to be cashed. Since that date the accused did not attend office. The police were informed and the accused was arrested.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail pending further inquiries.

Alleged Assault On Bailiff And Party

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Enraged at the action of a creditor who had obtained an attachment warrant from the Small Causes Court, a resident of Moghul Gully, Mahim, is alleged to have assaulted the plaintiff, the Court bailiff, and two police constables when armed with the warrant, entered his room on Saturday last.

It appears that to execute an attachment warrant, a court bailiff, one Hiralal Mathuraprasad, the plaintiff, two court peons, and two constables, went to Nariman's Stables situated at Moghul Gully, Mahim, on Saturday. The court bailiff informed Ramlagan Singh, one of the defendants in the suit, that the Small Causes Court had issued an attachment warrant and asked him whether he would pay the amount.

Enraged at this, Ramlagan Singh is alleged to have assaulted the plaintiff and thrown him down on the ground. When the bailiff intervened, it is stated, he was pushed aside.

Two of the alleged assailant's companions soon came on the scene and all the three are stated to have assaulted the two constables. They were later arrested by the Mahim police.

The three suspects were remanded on bail for a fortnight at the Dadar Court to-day.

Lorry Dashes Against Laundry: Driver Arrested And Bailed Out

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A lorry driven by Rao Datoba (30) dashed against "Otla" (projection) of a laundry situtated at Bhandari Building, near Null Bazar, yesterday.

The impact was so great that the mudguard and the steering wheel of the lorry were turned and twisted; its headlights smashed and the door of the laundry damaged beyond all recognition.

Fortunately both the driver of the lorry and a pedestrian, named Shanker Bhasker escaped injuries.

The driver of the lorry was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon, and ordered to-day to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 500.

In applying for the remand of the accused, the Police stated that driver did not posses a license at the time of the iccident.

SHOP BILL "UNSUITABLE"

"Will Hamper Smooth Working Of Shopping Business"

The second quarterly meeting of the Nyayya Hakka Saurankshak Sabha, an Association of Shopkeepers and Tenants, etc. of Bombay, composed of all classes of shop-keepers who have not got separate associations of their own, was held on Sunday evening, at Tendulkar's English School. In the absence of the President, Mr. Bhikaji Ganuji Doke was voted to the chair.

Mr. N. B. Parulekar briefly narrated the progress the Sabha has been making and how it has been instrumental in arousing the shop-keepers to the need of always being awake and of protecting their interests in an organised manner.

He then explained to those assembled what was Mr. Bakhale's Bombay Shops Bill, what would be the consequences if the Bill was passed and the extent the shop-keepers must agitate to counteract the one-sided propaganda that was being carried on in favour of the Bill.

He pointed how "harmful" it would prove if once the principle is adopted that even to carry on ordinary occupations humanly and sensibly a law is required, "as if we are incapable of conducting ordinary occupations without the help of law. We must therefore fight out this law mentality which is peeping in to trespass in our ordinary daily routine."

Unsuitable Measure

The following resolutions, which were then moved from the Chair were unanimously passed.

(1) "This meeting is of opinion that the Bombay Shops Bill introduced by Mr. Bakhale in the Bombay Legislative Council and now published by the Bombay Government for public opinion, is absolutely unsuitable to the existing circumstances not only in the Bombay Presidency but in the whole of India and therefore unnecessary.

"The meeting is emphatically of opinion that the bill is brought forward in utter disregard of the economic and the other peculiar conditions of the shop-keepers, the class of customers and the mode of living and household circumstances of the shop assistants and also the want of other facilities for bettering the conditions of the shop assistants. In the long run the Bill will not only not do any real good to those for whose well being it is chiefly intended but it will also create ill-feeling between the shop-owners their servants and otherwise hamper the smooth working of the shopping businesses.

"This meeting therefore requests the Government of Bombay, the Bombay Legislative Council, and the Bombay Municipal Corporation to throw out the Bill root and branch or in the alternative to appoint an Independent Committee to examine impartially the whole question relating to the existing condition of Shop-keepers, the shop-assistants and surrounding circumstances and to report on the advisability of enacting a legislation as is proposed and the nature of such legislation, if any considered necessary.

Shop-Assistants' Plight

(2) "This meeting expresses its whole-hearted sympathies with the present conditions of shop assistants but considers that the other Indian conditions must materially change for the better to effect improvement in the shop-keepers' and shop-assistants' present plight, and meanwhile recommends to all the shop-keepers to see that no injustice is done to the Shop Assistants if any such rare instances of injustice come to their notice.

The meeting then appointed (1) the Bombay-Shop-keepers' Bakhale Bill Committee, with authority to co-opt more members to take further steps in regard to the said Bill, (2) the Bombay Tea and Hotel Shop-keepers Committee, and (3) the Bombay Vegetable and Fruit Merchants' Committee, with authority of co-option, respectively to deal with matters affecting their respective trades.

GENERAL KEES QUITS HYDERABAD

Surprise Resignation Of Maharaja's Guardian

NAGPUR, Oct. 7.

A Lashkar message says that General Kees, formerly of Hyderabad State, who was appointed as a guardian to His Highness the Maharaja, has suddenly resigned his appointment and left the State.

His sudden departure has given rise to much surprise and speculation.—United Press.

DIVALI HOLIDAYS

Cheap Return Tickets

(a) For first and second class Passengers travelling over 100 miles @ 1-1/3 fares and for their servants in third class @ 1-1/2 fares.

(b) For Inter and Third class passengers from Stations in Bombay to all stations over 100 miles and vice versa @ 1-1/2 fares.

Tickets will be issued from Wednesday the 16th October to Monday the 28th October, 1935 and will be available for completion of the return journey upto midnight of Thursday the 7th November 1935.

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Says Dr. AUFRECHT, Chemist to the Berlin Chamber of Commerce and to the German public Laboratory for Experimental Chemistry, Microscopy and Bacteriology:—

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Says Major DICKENSON, Government Chemical Analyser, Bombay:—

"Godrej's Soaps are perfect in all respects."

Says Dr. M. A. ANSARI, MD., M.S., (Ex-President of Indian National Congress).

"I have very great pleasure in testifying to the most excellent qualities of Godrej's Soaps. I have used them now for the last ten years and have found them better than the best soaps manufactured in Europe or for that matter any other country. I recommend them to the Indian public both from the point of view of their excellence and their being made in India."

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Thrilling Adventures Of Parsee Airmen

Wanderings In African Wilds Without Food And Encounter With Elephant Herds

BOLAWAYO, (By Mail.)

"Four days wandering in dense bush, with no food and with a mush, with no food and with a ters with herds of elephants and buffalo and a rhinoceros, were part of the harrowing experiences of the Parsee airmen who set out from India at the beginning of last month to fly to the Cape.

The stranded aviators arrived here by train this morning, and one of them wound up a thrilling story of their misadventures given to me by somewhat nonchalantly observing that they had set out to see Africa and had seen much more of it than they had anticipated, and much more than they cared for," writes the correspondent of the Johannesburg "Sunday Times" in that paper.

TROUBLE FROM OUTSET.

Troubles beset the ill-fated enterprise from the outset.

From the start they encountered stormy weather and their progress from point to point was frequently delayed by rain and sand storms of considerable violence.

The result was that the schedule was thrown completely out and it took them 16 days to reach Nairobi.

Here they were held up for some days while the plane was being overhauled and repaired and at this point Mr. Dastur parted company with the others and Messrs. Dalal and Pochkhanavala proceeded on a journey which was to be attended with thrilling adventures and destined to end in disaster.

PLANE LANDS IN BUSH.

The further experiences of the couple may best be conveyed in Mr. Dalal's own narrative to me when interviewed here to-day.

"We left Nairobi at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of August 21," said Mr. Dalal, "and on arrival at Mbeya asked the wireless operator there to give instructions for flares to be shown on the aerodrome at Mpika.

When nearing Mpika we sighted what afterwards turned out to be a bush fire, which we mistook for the flares on the aerodrome.

"We could not locate the aerodrome in the dark and flew around trying to find a landing place.

"We had chosen a spot and were within fifty feet of the ground when we caught sight of a herd of about fifteen elephants approaching.

"We flew about in the endeavour to find a safe place to land, and finally chose a site but, when within six feet of landing, our right wing struck a burnt tree stump and the plane was overturned into the bush, the wing and undercarriage being damaged to such an extent that we could not proceed.

"After sleeping that night in the plane, we started off in search of water, but after walking until noon we decided to return to the plane to get some of our belongings.

"We could not, however, locate the plane owing to the forest of trees and dense bush.

"We set out in an easterly direction, following an elephant track, and searched eagerly for water and for signs of habitation.

ENCOUNTER WITH ELEPHANT HERD.

"That day we travelled about 20 miles, and at six o'clock were exhausted and lay down to sleeep. At half-past eight, hearing the cracking of trees, we put on our searchlight and found a herd of elephant approaching us. They seemed to be bothered by the rays of the torch and moved off into the bush without molesting us.

"We kept on the move till ten o'clock and then managed to get a little sleep, though the night was bitterly cold and we had no blankets, fire or arms.

"Next morning we again set off in search of water, and after walking eight miles came across a small pool, which was green in colour and badly polluted by rank vegetation.

"We strained the dirty-fluid through our handkerchiefs and drank and filled our flask.

"On the other side of the pool, 50 yards away, we saw a rhino who seemed to be disturbed by our presence, and, luckily for us, made off into the bush.

"We changed our direction somewhat to the south and came across the spoors of another herd of elephants, and after crossing three mountains we found a river, one of the tributaries of the Zambesi, where we drank and bathed.

NO FOOD FOR FOUR DAYS.

"We had had no food for four days, and were now terribly exhausted.

"In this river we saw a herd of buffalo watering, but they did not attack us.

"We climbed mountains and trees to try to find signs of human habitation, and we improvised a bow with a bamboo stick and one of our belts, using sticks and ones with which we tried to shoot birds and game, but we could not bring any down.

ATE DRIED PUMPKIN.

"We continued our march slowly on the third day, and on the fourth we were hardly able to walk.

"At noon that day we sighted a goat tied up on the river bank, and soon afterwards, from a tree which we climbed, we saw what appeared to be a native village and made for it.

"We discovered it to be deserted and fearing pestilence, we quickly quitted it, but not before we had eaten the seeds of a dried pumpkin which we found in one of the huts. This was the first food we had had for four days.

"The nights had been bitterly cold and the days terrifically hot, and we were suffering from exposure and from sores gained during our wanderings.

TAKEN FOR CANNIBALS.

"Here we found a boat, which we took. It had one oar and this we used to steer down stream.

"At about four o'clock that afternoon we came across some natives. They seemed to be scared by our appearance and ran away, and the more we followed the faster they ran.

"The chief afterwards told us they took us for cannibals.

"Eventually they raced to the village and brought the chief, who fortunately could speak English, and fed us and dressed our injuries.

"The District Commissioner at Mpika was notified of our plight and we were conveyed to Mpika, some fifty miles away, where we were very kindly treated by Mr. Fox Pitt and his staff.

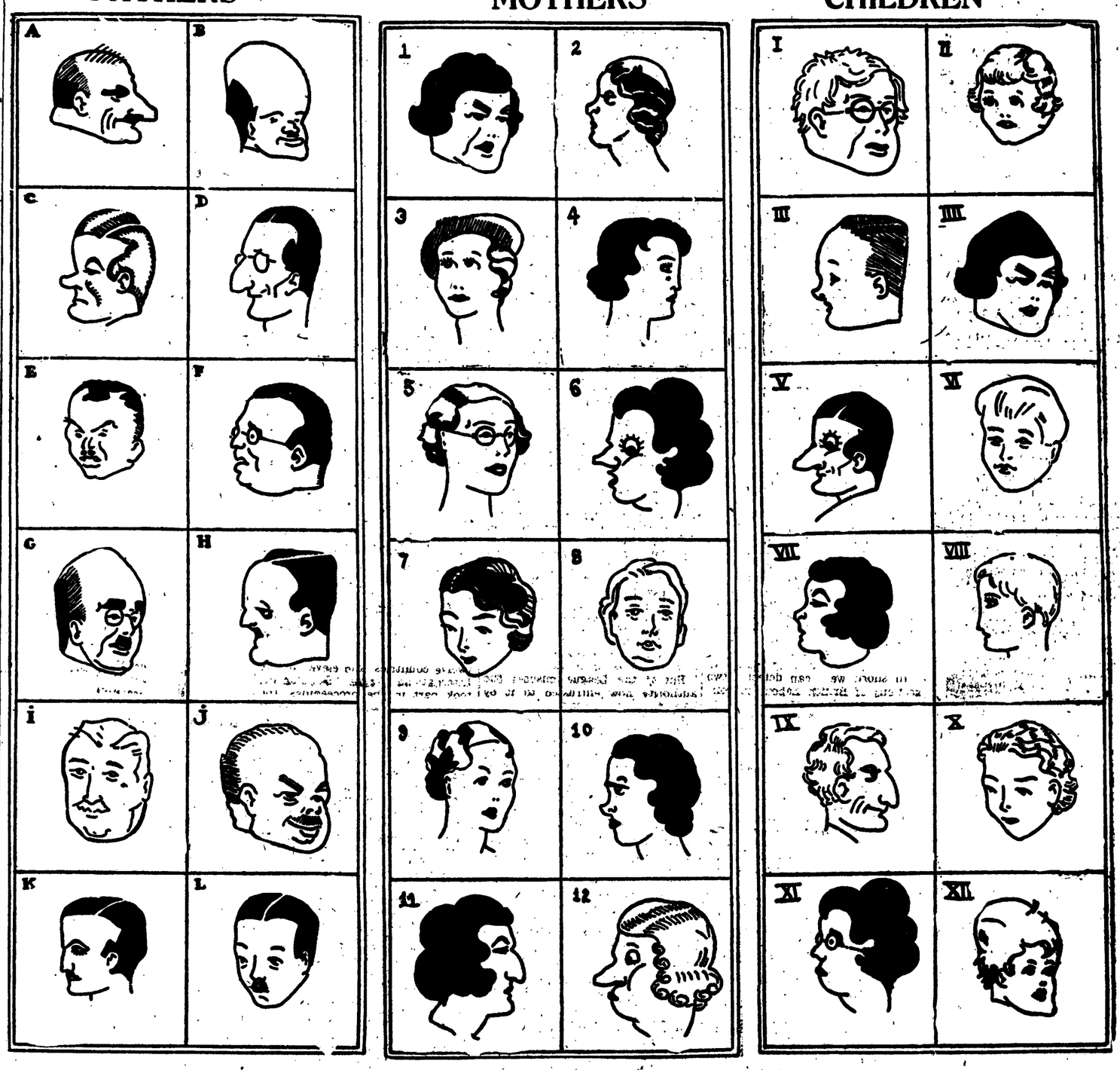
"Afterwards we proceeded by Imperial Airways to Broken Hill, and travelled thence by train to Bulawayo."

The stranded airmen are the guests of leaders of the Indian Community.

Undismayed by their experiences, they are trying to negotiate the hire or purchase of a plane to continue their journey to Capetown and return to India.

Family Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200



In many families children bear striking resemblance to their parents in one respect or another. The child may have its father's nose and mother's chin or 'vice versa'. It may have resemblance to its parents in respect of ears, eyes, nose, head, jaw, hair, etc.

In this competition there are three sets of illustrations, one set showing fathers marked A, B, C, the other set for mothers numbered 1, 2, 3 and the third for their children (boys and girls) numbered I, II, III.

You have to pick out the father and the mother in respect of each child. For instance the boy in illustration III has a marked resemblance in the shape of his head to the father in illustration "H" and in respect of nose to the mother in illustration No. 10. You therefore, have to enter "H" in the column for fathers and 10 in the column for mothers against III in the coupon.

Competition Solutions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 22nd and 29th September and 6th October, 1935.

Closing Date 9th October, 1935.

MUSLIM DIVORCE BILL

New Measure To Rule Out Apostasy Of Wife From Causes For Separation

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang M.L.A. will introduce in the next session of the Legislative Assembly a bill entitled the Muslim Dissolution of Marriage Bill having for its object the renewal of all doubts as to the effect of apostasy of a married Muslim woman in relation to divorce. There have been many instances in which Muslim women are alleged to have changed their religion as the easiest mode of obtaining a divorce. The object of the bill is to remove this anomaly.

OBJECT OF BILL.

The main provisions of the bill are as follows:—

In a suit for dissolution of marriage brought by a Hanafi Muslim woman (i.e. a Muslim woman who professes to follow the tenets and doctrines of the Hanafi School of Muslim Ilaw) the provisions of the Maliki law shall constitute the rule of decision.

A married Hanafi Muslim woman may bring a suit against her husband for the dissolution of her marriage on any of the following grounds:—

(a) that her husband is absconding and cannot be traced; (b) that her husband is impotent: (c) that her husband is suffering from insanity of a dangerous type; (d) that the husband is neglecting to, maintain her, (e) that her husband constantly and persistently maltreats her; (f) on any other ground which may be sufficient under Muslim law of the Hanafi or Maliki School for the dissolution of marriage.

The conversion of a married Muslim woman to a faith other than Islam shall not by itself operate to dissolve her marriage.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons says that the Muslim Community has repeatedly given expression to its supreme dissatisfaction with the view, upheld by courts, that apostasy by a Muslim woman "ipso facto" dissolves her marriage. Hence the Bill.

A. P.

MADAME WADIA ON "LIFE VICTORIOUS"

Initiative And Perseverance Are Key To Success She Says

Speaking on "The Life Victorious" at the United Lodge of Theosophists last Sunday evening, Madame Sophia Wadia called attention to its being an auspicious day in the Hindu Calendar, consecrated to the Energy of Wisdom, symbolized by the Goddess Saraswati, and followed by Dasara, the Day of Victory, joyful because of past successes and new resolves.

"Each wants to find the way to become wiser and to be victorious, but what is true victory and how can it be obtained? Two things are indispensable: (1) Initiative to apply what we know in terms of spiritual and ethical perception, and (2) Perseverance day after day without doubt or discouragement, in spite of seeming failure, misery and pain.

SUCCESS AND FAILURE.

"The task of winning the victory over the lower self is difficult, requiring patience and effort.

"So long as the individual is resolved to do his best and to follow the light of his conscience, he must be accounted as righteous in terms of the height of his aspiration and the purity of his motive.

Madame Wadia analyzed the various types of "success" recognized by the world-wealth, fame, power over others through love, and showed that what the world calls success is often the reverse.

It is difficult to find examples of spiritual victory, Madame Wadia said, but there are three departments in each life where its presence or absence can be found: (1) Whether we are learning the lessons of life, (2) How we are earning our livelihood; and (3) How we are rendering help to others.

LEARNING THROUGH EXPERIENCE.

Each life is full of experiences that should bring adequate lessons if we traced the visible effect to its invisible cause. The Soul is the learner; the mind, the copy-book in which the lessons must be inscribed by this process.

"RIGHT LIVELIHOOD."

One of the steps on the Buddha's "Noble Eightfold Path" is "Right Livelihood." Referring to the great and growing problem of unemployment in the West and the proposals, nevertheless, that India shall adopt Western solutions of industrialization, socialism, communism, etc., Madame Wadia pointed to Gandhiji's experiment in establishing in Indian villages—a sane and useful life without the Western form of industrialization and its attendant evils, and suggested that the West might find in this example a solution of some of its own problems.

We can live our lives victoriously by learning life's lessons as faithful pupils in the School of Earth, by perfecting ourselves in relation to our own livelihood and by preparing ourselves for the greatest service, which is service to the whole human race without any distinctions. We must become Mighty Archers like Arjuna; we must make of Krishna, the Divine Self in us, our Guru, and then manifest victory through service and service because of victory.

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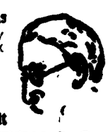
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OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO WOMEN

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Conflict In British Labour Party

TO USE OR NOT TO USE LEAGUE SANCTIONS

Capt. J. R. White, founder of the Irish Citizen Army in 1914 writes in "News Chronicle"

If it be true that creation comes out of chaos, then the British Labour movement is surely on the brink of a new world. For though the official voice of Labour, expressing full support for the Government in the Abyssinian crisis, may drawn all other voices from the Left, the internal conflicts of Socialist opinion in this issue go deep.

The Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress, following the decisions taken at the Southport Conference last year, stand solidly behind the League Covenant. In the event of Italian aggression in Abyssinia they call on the National Government to apply "sanctions," and are ready to face war if it eventuates as a result of collective League action.

The Socialist League and the I.L.P. denounce the policy of sanctions on the common ground that the League of Nations is a capitalist Thieves' Kitchen.

"We are compelled," says the I.L.P., "to express our deep horror and regret at the attitude of the Labour Party executive and the T.U.C. in urging the Government to wage war on Italy in the name of collective security through the League of Nations. In our estimation the difference between the two rival Dictators (Mussolini and Haile Selassie) and the interests behind them are not worth the loss of a single British life."

COMMUNIST VIEW

The Communist Party tries hard to get the best of both worlds. It calls for sanctions and the closing of the Suez Canal—a policy which clearly involves risk of hostilities in Europe against the Italian fleet. But simultaneously "the communist party has issued a call urging all Trades Councils to convene an all-in meeting immediately to get dockers and railway men to refuse to handle munitions." ("Daily Worker," Sep 14). If this means what it says, Britain is apparently to fight Italy, if it comes to a fight, without munitions.

In short, we can detect two sections of British Labour in conflict with each other, and a third in conflict with itself—to say nothing of Mr. George Lansbury, who appears, as a pure Christian Pacifist, to be in conflict with all three.

Can any clear line be disentangled out of this welter of confusion and contradiction?

Let us assume for the sake of argument that the League is a 'Thieves' Kitchen," that the difference between Duce and Emperor and the interests behind them is not worth the loss of a single British life.

Ought that blind Socialists to the fact that use of "sanctions" under the Covenant may be the only means of saving eight million Abyssinian lives from the amenities of poison gas, aerial bombing, tanks and machine-guns? Is it not somewhat harsh to deprive these comparatively honest men of a chance of escape from "the benefits of civilisation" because we are afraid we may be exploiting the falling out of thieves?

NOT BAD MOTTO

It is not a bad motto for the all-round understanding of a situation to put yourself in the other fellow's place. Were I an Abyssinian I should be glad of the League of Nations at the present juncture.

I should not be over-scrupulous about its motives, however questionable, if they offered a chance of postponing my gassing sine die. I should be impatient with people who condemned me to certain and immediate gassing because my potential saviours were not morally impeccable.

I am not an Abyssinian. I am not an Englishman. I am an Irishman, and as such am not blind to the disadvantages of fighting for the freedom of small nations when that of my own is being denied and destroyed. "Gallant little Belgium" distracted a lot of Irishmen from the primary duty of self-preservation, and they got the Black and Tans for their pains.

But is the parallel between "gallant little Belgium" and "poor little Abyssinia" accurate"? In 1914 the League did not exist. Hitherto, it may have acted in the main as a talk-screen behind which any Power could prepare its aggression till it was ready to desert and defy the League. But today the League is at last seriously trying to act up to its own professions and it must not be forgotten that it now includes Soviet Russia.

THREE FACTORS

I believe that there are three factors today which may make the League a real instrument of collective security:

(i) Even on the assumption that some of its component members are influenced by predatory aims, those aims will inevitably clash, and "when thieves fall out honest men...."

(ii) The inclusion of Soviet Russia in the League should imply the representation of more than a mere capitalist-Imperialist point of view.

(iii) The League's members are in fact not wholly devoid of humane idealism, which must compel some allegiance to the moral and ethical factor.

Time will show what these factors are worth. I have my suspicions, but it is legitimate to hope that the centre of gravity has changed enough to make the League no longer a capitalist-Imperialist talk-screen, but a screen behind which Socialist can prepare the United front.

LABOUR'S ERROR

It seems to me the error of a large section of the Labour Movement has been in saying too much and doing too little. It is hard to see how those who are ready to support "sanctions" can avoid being morally involved in the consequences which sanctions may imply and remaining morally involved long after the moral purpose of the present call for "sanctions" has been abandoned.

Too much emphasis has been laid by the official Labour Party and the T. U. C. on "action against the aggressor" and too little on the duty and power of Labour to control the consequences which such action may involve. "Sanctions" might possibly lead to another full-blown world war with conscription and dragooning of the civil population far more drastic than in the last.

If, for a special crisis, Labour is prepared to support or tolerate "sanctions", it runs a hideous risk of becoming morally compromised in its resistance of war, unless at the same time it prepares to take the power to apply its own "sanctions" to call a halt.

Labour is not yet able to save Abyssinia by its own international power. More's the pity. So meanwhile let the League of Nations save Abyssinia, not to mention Mussolini's conscripts, from wholesale slaughter if it can.

But if the League misuses the authority now entrusted to it by Labour; if the component members of the League use the crisis not for vindicating collective security but for an increased individual armament leading to accelerated collective destruction, there is only one remedy, the "sanctions" of international Labour and the power to enforce them.

Here, in my view, is the real rallying point on which the Labour movement—split now by the emphasis given to "League sanctions"—could re-unite.

LABOUR AND WAR

The League Test

The National Executive of the Labour party in its report to the coming conference devotes a long opening statement to the international situation. It criticises the Government vigorously for its policy on disarmament and says:

If multitudes should perish as the result of an act of some Fascist dictator in a moment of madness it will be a terrible nemesis for the lack of vision and virility in the foreign policy of the British and other capitalist Governments during the last four years.

ESSENTIALS.

After setting out the main outlines of Labour's peace policy and its statements on Italy and Abyssinia, the report says:

Any genuine grievance of Italy against Abyssinia could be dealt with through the technical organisations of the League, by methods of international co-operation, whether for the reconstruction and modernisation of Abyssinia or for assisting the Emperor in his policy of combating slavery and civilising his subjects. Such a policy, however, is possible only to Powers who are determined to uphold the Covenant and to put an end to imperialist aggression and economic exploitation.

It is not possible to establish a post-war international society on the basis of pre-war imperialism. It is essential to create a planned world economy instead of the anarchic exploitation of the resources of the world by certain favoured nations and capitalist groups. Labour insists that all current problems in foreign policy must be solved and all immediate decisions and short-term measures must be taken with reference to these major objectives and this long-term policy.

A NEW START

With the League growing weaker and losing members year by year, with a new arms race in full swing and the fear of war once more poisoning public life, the need for making a new start is obvious and urgent. It is equally obvious that Labour alone has the faith and the dynamic power to give this lead, and that it would be idle to expect the present British Government, which has well-nigh destroyed the League, to change its nature and begin building up again what it has pulled down.

Because this country as a member of the League and a signatory of the Pact of Paris has renounced war as an instrument of national policy and undertaken certain duties in connection with the restoration and preservation of peace, the citizens of this country are no longer bound blindly to obey the Government if it summonses them to war.

LABOUR'S LEAD.

The Labour movement will give a lead to the citizens of this country in deciding if and when an emergency arises, whether the Government should be supported or resisted. Therefore the Government must be warned that the only way to keep the nation united on questions of peace and war is to keep the League alive and to develop and strengthen it as an instrument of peaceful change, both political and economic.

The Peace Ballot, with which the party was associated nationally and locally, was a significant experiment in democratic control of foreign policy and a remarkable demonstration of public support of many of the fundamental principles which inspire the foreign policy of the British Labour party.

WORKERS' ALLEGIANCE TO PEACE

Italy's Aggressive Attitude Condemned

IFTU) On the 5th September, 1935, the Joint Anti-War Committee of the Labour and Socialist International and the International Federation of Trade Unions met at Geneva to make preparations for a joint Conference of the IFTU General Council and the L.S.I. Executive, which opened on the morning of the 6th September. Fifty-two delegates, representing the Socialist Parties and the National Trade Union Centres of twelve countries, and eleven of the International Trade Secretariats, took part in the proceedings, the object of which was to consider the problem presented by the Italo-Abyssinian dispute.

ALLEGIANCE TO PEACE

At its first session—when the chair was taken by Louis de Brouckere—the Conference dealt with the problem as viewed from the standpoint of the League of Nations. It heard two introductory statements by George Hicks (Great Britain) and Leon Jouhaux (France), and, after an exchange of views, adopted the following resolution unanimously:

"This special Conference of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labour and Socialist International, confirms the unwavering allegiance of the two Internationals to the cause of peace and condemns the aggressive attitude of Fascist Italy towards Abyssinia.

"In view of the present situation, the Conference, in the name of millions of workers, makes a supreme appeal to the League of Nations to fulfil its mission to preserve peace and ensure the supremacy of right over might.

"The imminent danger of war plainly indicates the urgent duty of the League and makes it imperative that the Covenant, the whole Covenant, be now applied, including the sanctions provided for in the Covenant.

"The two Internationals, conscious of their duties towards peace, are ready to fulfil them in their entirety, and confidently assure the League of the whole-hearted support of the workers, both men and women, they represent, in any measures it may take for the effective application of whatever sanctions may be necessary against the aggressor."

Having adopted this resolution, the Conference decided to communicate it to the President of the Council and to the League Secretariat, for transmission to the Members of the Council, and appointed a delegation consisting of de Brouckere, Hicks, Jouhaux and Pietro Nenni for this purpose.

ANTI-WAR COMMITTEE

The Conference met again in the afternoon—with Schevenels in the Chair—to consider the various aspects of the problem from the point of view of future eventualities. After a thorough discussion, in which many delegates, representing both the political and trade union organisations, took part, it was unanimously decided that the Joint Anti-War Committee (LSI/IFTU) should keep in constant touch with the development of events, and that it be authorised to convene without previous notice a further special Conference of the IFTU General Council and the LSI Executive as soon as circumstances render such a step imperative. The Joint Committee and the secretaries of the two Internationals were instructed to get into touch immediately with all affiliated political and Trade Union organisations with a view to making a concrete study of all steps to be taken for the purpose of (1) increasing the pressure brought to bear on the League of Nations and the various Governments in order to ensure that the obligations arising out of the Covenant shall be fully implemented; (2) arousing public opinion throughout the world and preparing it for action against the aggressor; and (3) preparing the decisions to be adopted at the above-mentioned special Conference, by both Trade Union and political organisations, in view of the various eventualities which may arise.

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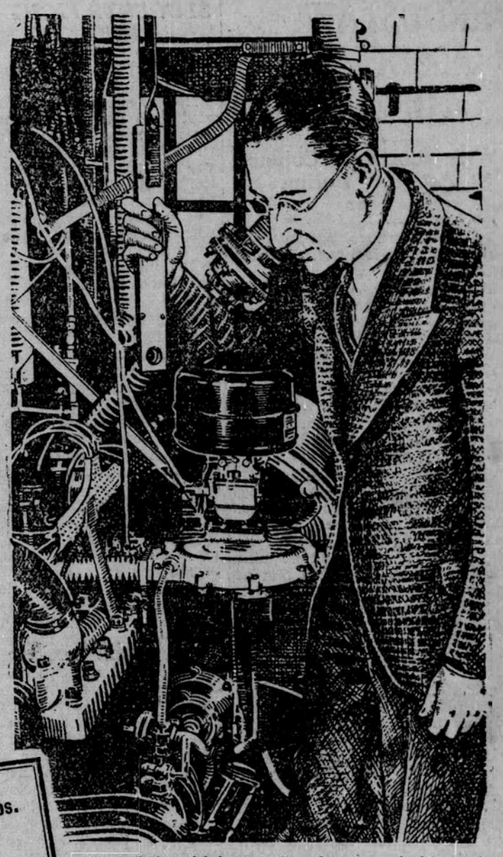

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FOUGHT BOTH FOR AND AGAINST FRANCE

Should War Time Death Sentence Be Executed To-day?

PARIS, (By Air Mail)

The strange case of a soldier who fought both on the French and German sides during the Great War is to be considered by the Supreme Military Tribunal, set up in Paris to revise court martial decisions.

Felix Weissmann was a native of Mulhouse—a German town until the return of Alsace Lorraine to France.

Prior to the outbreak of war, Weissmann had been prevailed upon by his mother of pure French origin, to escape into France in order to avoid service in the German army.

When war came, he was incorporated in a French regiment, at his own request, as an Alsatian whose sympathies were with France.

For more than two years he served with distinction on the Western Front, but severe wounds received in the fighting around Verdun seem to have affected his mind.

FATHERLAND'S SOLDIER

When discharged from the hospital to be sent back to his regiment, his passion for France had vanished and in its place was a zeal for his father's country, Germany. At the first opportunity he deserted from the French Army asked to be incorporated in the German unit with which he would have made his service had he not fled from the district.

His story that he had been forced into the French Army against his will and had taken the first opportunity of getting away to fight for Germany was accepted, and he continued with a German unit until the close of the war.

News of his escapade reached the French authorities, and he was tried by court martial in his absence and sentenced to death.

After demobilisation, Weissmann left Mulhouse to live near Berlin, but recently he returned to Mulhouse in the belief that his past had been forgotten, or that at least his offence would be wiped by the amnesty for such offences proclaimed 15 years ago.

He was denounced, however, and in the ordinary way should be called on to show cause why the death penalty should not be carried out.

SHOULD HE DIE

It will now be for the Supreme Tribunal to say whether the sentence stands, or whether it should be quashed or modified for a less drastic one.

It is understood that the Military authorities will not press for the death penalty, but will insist that some punishment should be dealt out to Weissmann, who enlisted of his own free will in the French service on the plea of sympathy for France and afterwards deserted to the enemy.

For the defence, it will be pleaded that as a German subject, Weissmann was under an obligation to Germany only and that his service in the French Army was a freak act on his part.—United Press.

Mr. Namjoshi, Managing Director of the Co-operative Printing Press, Indore, has been sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 under the Press Act for failing to publish the name of his press on the book entitled "Why do we starve and roam naked"?

(Continued from Col. 7)

which he thought was unlikely despite the demands of racial fanatics driven by economic hardships, regulations could be framed which would make the visit of such ships to Indian ports difficult.—United Press.

COLOUR BAR ON INDIAN SEAMEN

Discrimination Should Be Met By Retaliation, Says Deepnarain

LONDON (By Air Mail)

Important facts and figures relating to the position of Indian seamen resident in various port-towns in Britain and elsewhere working in British ships have been collected and given to Messrs. M.A. Jinnah and Deepnarain Singh, members of the Indian Legislative Assembly, who have been in close consultation with several local residents.

It is apprehended that the rising tide of racial prejudice in some of the sea-ports may considerably affect and worsen their position. For example, Indian seamen resident in Britain are as much entitled to unemployment insurance benefits, as any other British subject. But recently in some towns, these seamen have found it difficult to prove their status of British citizenship. They have either not got the passports or they have lost them. They certainly cannot produce any birth-certificate to obtain a new one. And similar difficulties which normally would not have been anticipated are put in their way. Even in trade-union circles, a demand for exclusion of coloured labour is being voiced.

REMEDIAL MEASURES.

What remedial measures or help can be given to these seamen is the question put to the two M.L.A.'s who are soon returning to India. It is hoped that the matter will be discussed in the next Assembly session and both the Congress party and the Moslem Party will be able to make a united stand on the subject. Most of these seamen are Moslem and are married to English women.

Mr. Deepnarain Singh in the course of an interview said that both he and Mr. Jinnah were agreed as to the course to be taken and he had no doubt when the facts of the situation were known to the party leaders in India some common line of action would be taken. If British ships ceased taking Indian sailors,

(Continued in column 6.)

HINDUSTAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Wide Range Of Cultural Activities During Year

The President, Hindustan Association of America, 500, Riverside Drive, New York, writes:—

The Hindustan Association of America has been in existence for nearly two decades in this country and under severe handicaps, doing really useful work among the Indian community. It is a non-political organization, primarily interested in bringing about a cultural understanding between India and America and to open up educational facilities for Indian students here. Due to the very nature of its organization it brings within its fold Indians of all creeds castes, and provinces. Its associate membership includes people from all parts of the world. No Indian who comes to America and no American or other national who is interested in India escapes it benignant advice, encouragement and guidance.

RANGE OF ACTIVITIES

Every year it has a clear-cut schedule of programmes in cognizance with its organization. Its monthly meetings, where Indian food is exclusively served, are attended by Indians and Americans and always have a guest speaker or speakers of eminence who talk about events of interest to India or about India. In the galaxy of such speakers are included such well-known names very dear to India, like Rabindranath Tagore, Jagadish Chandra Bose, Sarojini Naidu, K. T. Paul, Madeline Slade, John Haynes Holmes, William Kilpatrick, K. Natarajan, S. Radhakrishnan, etc. During the summer of every year, in keeping with the traditions of American institutions of higher learning, it gives a series of courses on Indian culture and civilization which is always well-attended. Another annual feature is its "India Night" when an Indian play or musical or dance recital is given. It supplies information about American educational facilities to Indian students. Its various other activities embrace quite a range, the "summum bonnum" of which is to be of usefulness to India and to keep the flag of the mother country flying aloft in distant America.

Approximately the headquarters of the Association is at International House, New York City, which is the hostel for foreign students studying in the universities and colleges in New York. In this House practically every nationality is represented. The Director of the House, Mr. Harry Edmonds, is an honorary member of the Association and is actively interested in it, as well as the other members of the staff of International House. Their active and sympathetic co-operation and help our Association deeply appreciates.

NEED OF JOURNAL

For some time the Association was publishing a Journal called "The Hindustan Student," which has been temporarily suspended, due to the general exigencies of the times and particularly the depression which cut off our resources to a large extent. We are trying our best to revive it, since an organ of our opinion, however humble it might be, is a necessity here.

The Association has always tried to be self-reliant. It has never appealed for funds from home. As a matter of fact it has tried to contribute its might to needy and deserving causes at home, the last being the Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund. It hopes to continue to follow this policy in the future.

SUMMER LECTURES

This summer at International House, New York, we conducted a course of lectures which was well attended by the summer session students from all over the United States and other parts of the world, studying in the Colleges and Universities of New York. The lectures were as follows:

"Beautiful India" by Mr. N. S. Sen, M.A (Calcutta) representative of the State Railways of India in the United States—an illustrated travelogue lecture on the historical and scenic sights of India. An exhibition of India's artcraft formed part of this talk.

"Opportunities for American Education and Industry in India of To-day" by Dr. V. R. Kokatnur, Consultant to Russia on the first Five Years Plan. General manager Sri Shakati Alkali Works, India.

"The Art of Hindu Dancing" by Miss Ruth St. Denis, world-famous dancer and interpreter of Hindu Dancing in America.

HINDU BANQUET

The guests of Honour were Dean J. W. Withers, of New York University and Mrs Withers. Dean Withers who is an acknowledged leader in the field of education of America of to-day gave an address on "some leading characteristics of American Education."

It is hardly necessary for me to say that the United States provides unparalleled opportunities for our students and it is really a pity that few are taking advantage of them. The Institutions of higher learning welcome students from India and give them the necessary facilities and help.

Persons from India who are contemplating a visit to the United States are free to write to us for any information they desire and we will be only too glad to be of any service to our countrymen and woman. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of our Association.

STUDENTS FIGHT AT KHO-KHO MATCH

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 6.

Hockey-sticks and lathis are reported to have been used in a quarrel between the students of the Hindu High School and the Urdu Normal School, Amraoti, in the course of a kho-kho match, as a result of which one student was admitted to the hospital with a deep wound while others were also injured.

The intervention of teachers prevented further ugly developments.

Mr. Robin Chatterji, who recently made a record in endurance swimming, was honoured in Poona last week by several institutions interested in physical culture. Photo shows him (garlanded) in the midst of a group of his admirers.

A group of Poona ladies who took active part in the celebration of the Gandhi Week in that city.

EVOLUTION OF FASCISM

(Continued from page 6).

of the ideology of class consciousness, and the consequent re-organisation of the proletariat, exceedingly difficult and complicated. Their perception, finally, of the value of political freedom and social equality, as a means to rehabilitate man himself as an individual is, to say the least, rudimentary.

The Intermediaries

The obstacles in the path of organising the Indian Proletariat are multiplied by the variety of land tenures, and the interposition of a host of intermediaries between the actual cultivator and the ultimate landowner. I have heard it from an enlightened, progressive, and nationalist landowner that, in Bengal, for example, between the Zamindar and the actual cultivator, there are sometimes more than fifty intermediaries. The interests of all these are naturally against the radical reorganisation of society, which a proper development of Proletarian consciousness would involve. The presence, moreover, of tenant farmers, holding directly under government, in provinces where the consciousness of social injustice is perhaps most widely developed, goes likewise against the effective organisation of the Indian Proletariat; for the radical purposes of social reconstruction. The Bardoli agitation of 1928 was, for example, essentially different from that of the No-Rent Campaign of the Kisans of U. P. For the former was an agitation of a class of capitalist farmers who stood with one foot in commerce and industry and the other in agriculture. The latter was a cry of despair of the agrarian proletariat proper against the exactions of the landowner. The former was led for political purposes by one to whom the very smell of socialism is offensive; the latter was conducted by a leader increasingly inclined to social revolution. Both are ex-Congress Presidents; but the vast divergence of their ideals indicates the gulf between a mere politician of the nationalist brand, and the social thinker who cannot quite leave out 'to-morrow' from his calculations.

Chances Of Fascist Growth

Given all these factors, the chances of a Fascist growth in India to-day are very considerable. For, in proportion as these vast, illiterate masses are impossible to organise effectively for a truly proletarian reconstruction, the appeal for a Nationalist Opposition to alien domination becomes the strongest. The need for strict discipline and co-ordination of all Nationalist forces is unquestionable to those whose single professed purpose is to get rid of such foreign exploitation. For, it is plausible to argue that, once the alien domination is out of the way, the reconstruction of the social system would be far easier and speedier. That, in this process, new and powerful vested interests are created and entrenched; that these interests devise their own safeguards and protection; that the very basis and objective of public education is distorted by nationalist ideals so as to ensure the perpetual supremacy of this class, which will be absolute when the foreign check on its present power is removed,—these are all considerations that either do not occur, or would not appeal, to the Nationalist-minded Indian,—no matter from what class he hails.

The one potent organ of public enlightenment to-day,—the Press,—is, with few exceptions, unavoidably under the influence of the propertied classes. It, therefore, naturally imparts information, and propagates ideals, that quite unconsciously are such as not to be too dangerous to the existing graded society. The very existence of the Press, and such independence as it can boast of to-day, depends upon its voicing the current cant of Nationalism. And, as the only dissection of the motives of public men and the meanings of public events is through the columns of the Press, naturally the consciousness of intrinsic injustice in the present social system does not progress. Postulating the virtue and the duty of being Nationalist, every educated Indian, and those within his range of influence, must needs eschew every other consideration while the recovery of Indian autonomy is the sole issue. That the political emancipation of India is only a means to a larger end does not command much attention to-day; but its indisputable need unites all classes of people in a programme of action which implies strict discipline, close organisation and intensive nationalism in all departments of life. Given this position; given the temper and habit of mind of such leaders as now stand foremost in Nationalist ranks, the growth of Fascism is simply a question of personal equation or individual accident. If Mr. Gandhi should die, or Nehru remain a permanent exile, and Patel hold the field, the course of Indian history threatens a wave of reaction which must terrify all true lovers of political liberty and social justice.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Barhanpur message states that an old man, stated to be deaf, was run over by the Calcutta Mail while crossing the bridge just outside the station area.

ISSUES BEFORE LIBERAL FEDERATION

NAGPUR, Oct. 8.

A meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation of India will be held on Saturday, October 12 at 1 a.m. in the Gokhale Hall (Servants of India Society) Dhantoli. It is understood, the Council has among other things on its agenda for the day (1) to protest against the Criminal Law Amendment Act, (2) the consideration of delimitation of constituencies (urban representation and multiple constituencies) (3) Village uplift scheme and (4) the future policy and work before the Federation.

It is further understood that earlier on the same day, the Working Committee of the Council will also meet for transacting routine work and laying down lines of future work.—United Press.

Communal Boycott Condemned

NAGPUR, Oct. 8.

The special general meeting of the Nagpur Hindu Sabha held yesterday passed resolutions protesting against the economic boycott of the Hindus by Muslims, warning the Muslims against their action which is likely to aggravate the communal feeling and requesting the Government to interfere in the matter.—United Press.

KALABHAVAN STUDENTS' STRIKE CONTINUES

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Oct. 8.

The Kalabhavan students' strike continues to-day being the 14th day. The chances of settlement are remote both sides being adamant.

Dasara Sammelan At Gowalia Tank

(From A Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 8.

A Dasara Sammelan was held at Gowalia Tank under the auspices of the Hindu Samrakshak Mandal and the Young Men's Hindu Association under the presidentship of Mr. Gowardhandas Gokuldas Murarji. A big procession was taken out from the Young Men's Hindu Association Hall to Gowalia Tank in the evening.

Some physical feats were performed after the presidential speech.

A preliminary scheme for the memorial of Lokmanya Tilak in Berar has been drawn up and an appeal has been issued requesting the admirers of the late leader to enrol as life members of the Berar Lokmanya Seva Mandal.

GUNTUR BAN ON CONGRESSMEN

Sec. 144 To Prohibit Anti-Justicite Black-Flag Demonstrations

GUNTUR, (By Mail.)

The Hon'ble the Rajah Saheb of Bobbili, the Hon'ble Mr. P. T. Rajan and the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiar arrived here this morning in connection with Andhra Districts Justices Conference. Mr. D. N. Strathie, Collector Mr. Kuppuswamy Choudary and others, officials and non-officials, received them at Railway Station. The Hon'ble Ministers received addresses of welcome in the morning from the Guntur Municipality, District Board, Educational Council and Indian Christians. Justice Party Conference opens at 2 o'clock, the Hon'ble the Rajah of Bobbili presiding.

In this connection the District Magistrate of Guntur has issued orders under section 144 Cr. P. C. particularly against members of the Congress prohibiting black flag demonstration. Copy of the order was served on Mr. Konda Venkatappaiah Pantulu and other Congressmen. The order states counter demonstration will cause annoyance to Justice Party men engaged lawfully in honouring their leaders.—A. P.

Peaceful Dusserah At Delhi

NEW DELHI, Oct. 8.

Dusserah passed off peacefully but for a minor accident in which over a dozen people sitting on the branch of a tree watching the final day's celebrations outside the Ajmere Gate fell down and were injured when the branch gave way. —A. P.

Soldier Under Observation Commits Suicide

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 8.

H. Hackett aged about 24 of the King's Regiment, Jubbulpore, who was under observation, is reported to have committed suicide last evening by shooting himself through the head. Hackett was removed to the British Military Hospital immediately, where he despite every efforts succumbed to his injuries one hour later. The funeral took place this morning. —United Press.

In connection with the celebration of the Congress Jubilee, it has been decided to organise an exhibition of all village industries. Khadi and Swadeshi articles on the 28th of December at Nagpur.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
Bombay: Oct. 8.

S.S. Golconda: Capt. S.C. Brown; Agent Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co; arrived from Moulmein via Colombo.
„ Gazana; H A Downey; Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co; Rangoon via Coast Ports.
„ Sumatra Maru; K Kasahara; O S Kaisha; Karachi.
„ Viceroy of India; E J Thornton, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co; London via Port-Said.
„ Kota Nopan; J Van Dermeer, Turner Morrison & Co; Rotterdam via Port-Said.
„ Unicol; H E Snow; Lionel Edward; New York via Karachi.
„ Fusijama; G Strasrsi; Lloyd Triestino; Surabaya via Cochin.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay: Oct. 8.

S.S. Tennessee; E Hansen; Lionel Edward, sailed for Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta.
„ Kota Nopan; J Van Der Meer Turner Morrison and Co; Dutch East Indies via Penang.
„ Bahadur, H H Gibson; Turner Morrison and Co; Karachi via Cutch Kundla.
„ Himalaya, E Chiarini; Lloyd Triestino; Batavia.
„ Tosari; J M Van Drist; Volkart Bros; Bhavnagar.
„ Bandra; A Russell; Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co; Busrah via Coast Ports.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay: Oct. 8.

1 Tosari 4458, Bhavnagar 8-10, Volkart Bros.
2 Himalaya 3904, Java 8-10, L Triestino N Co.
3 Sumatra Maru 4272, Kobe 10-10, O S Kaicha.
4 Risaldar 3092, Karachi 11-10, T Morrison and Co.
5 Mundra, 4478, London, 10-10, M M and Co.
7 Anyo Maru 5741, Kobe 10-10, N Y Kaisha.
11 Britannia 5281, Liverpool 19-10, Grahams Tdg. Co.
12 Viceroy of India 10027, London 12-10, M M and Co.
13 Siljestad 2519, U S A 12-10, L Edwards, Ltd.
14 Victoria 7115, Genoa 10-10, L Triestino.
15 Fusijama 3907, Trieste 11-10, L Triestino Co.
17 Ellora 2386, N F N F, Div. S T Officer.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Lalita 283, Malabar Coast, N F Malabar S Co.
3 Bandra 1893, Busrah 9-10, M M and Co.
4 Varela 1926, Busrah 10-10, M M and Co.
8 Golconda 3203, Karachi 8-10, M M and Co.
10-11 Bahadur 3397, Karachi, 8-10, T Morrison and Co.
12-13 Unicol 3703, New York 10-10, L Edwards, Ltd.
16 Schooner Dolphin, 120, NF N F, S Tarmahomed & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A Tunni 724, Karachi 8-10, S Hassum and Co.
C R Gazana 3191, Bhavnagar 9-10, M M & Co.
D E Jalabala, 2211, Rangoon, 12-10, Scindia S N Co.
G Sophie Marie, 677, M'Coast, 5-10, Merchant S N Co.
K Jalarashmi, 2681, N F, N F, Scindia S N Co.
O Cambay Prince, 249, NF NF, E. Tarmahomed & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON
Dalgoma, 8-10, M M & Co.
Bangalore 11-10 M M & Co.
Mooltan, 10-10, P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 17-10 P & O S N Co.
Strathnaver, 24-10, P & O S N Co
Ranchi, 31-10 P & O S N Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Macvicar 21-10, J Finlay and Co.
FROM GERMANY
Sturmfels. 10-10, L Edwards.
Uhenfels 16-10 L Edwards.
FROM CHINA, JAPAN
Alipore 12-10 J & O S N Co.
Taijin Maru, 9-10, O S Kaisha.
Toyama Maru, 16-10 N Y Kaisha.
Shikisan Maru 20-10. O S Kaisha.
Alipore 12-10 P & O S N Co.
Sunko Maru 24-10, O S Kaisha.
Muroran Maru, 27-10, N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru, 30-10 N Y Kaisha.
FROM NEW YORK.
Unicol, 7-10, Lionel Edward.
City of Johannesburg, 21-10 F F Campbell & Co.
Pres. Van Buren 31-10 F F Campbell & Co.
FROM JAVA.
General Petelti, 5-10 Lloyd Triestino.
FROM DURBAN.
Kenya 19-10, M M and Co.
FROM TRIESTE.
Himalaya, 6-10 Lloyd Triestino.
FROM GENOA.
Victoria, 7-10, Lloyd Triestino.
Col-di-Lana 10-10, Lloyd Triestino.
FROM BASRA
Bamora 10-10 M M and Co.
Vasna 12-10 M M and Co.
Bankura 14-10 M M and Co.
FROM MOULMEIN
Storviken, 10-10, Scindia Steam Navigation Co.
Chinkoa 14-10 M M & Co.
FROM HULL
Serbino, 17-10, James Finlay and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON
Viceroy of India 12-10 P & O S N CO.
Rajputana 19-10 P & O S N Co.
Kaisar-i-Hind 26-10, P & O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK
Pres. Johnson 4-10, F F Campbell and Co.
City of Birmingham 9-10, F F Campbell and Co.
Pres. Monroe 18-10, F F Campbell and Co
FOR CHINA & JAPAN
Rawalpindi 4-10 P & O S N Co.
Sumatra Maru 10-10 O S Kaisha.
Anyo Maru 12-10 N Y Kaisha.
Taijin Maru 24-10 O S Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH
Bamora 16-10, M M and Co.
Vasna 17-10, M M and Co.
Bankura 23-10, M M and Co.
Vita 14-10, M M and Co.
Bandra 9-10 M M & Co.
Varela, 10-10. M M & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
California 31-10 Grahams T Co.
FOR DURBAN
Takliwa 16-10, M M and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S.	Quilon,	3-10-35
S.S.	Rawalpindi (boats),	4-10-35
S.S.	Bandra,	4-10-35
S.S.	Irrawadi.	4-10-35
S.S.	Sonnenfels	5-10-35
„	Bahadur	„
„	Jalaputra	„
„	Nurmahal	„
„	Vita	„
„	Janaki	„
„	Jalamohan	7-10-35
„	Tennessee	„
„	Anyo Maru	5-10-35
„	C/o Birmingham (boats)	7-10-35
„	Golconda	„
„	Kalavati	„
„	Netravati	„
„	Tunni	„

IMPORTS.
Bombay: Oct. 8.

S S Sumatra Maru; Agents O S Kaisha, from Penang:—480 bags pearl tapioca, 159 bags betelnuts.

From Colombo:—54 chests black tea, 80 bundles G bags, 528 bags copra.

From Hongkong:—300 bundles cassia, 72 bags sago-flour, 200 bgs sugar candy, 290 packages fire crackers.

From Nagoya:—45 cases toys, 295 bales cotton goods, 62 cases E tiles, 100 bags broken tiles, 30 c/s G ware, 39 cases cotton yarn, 25 c/s art S yarn, 10 pkgs glue, 67 c/s rayon yarn, 215 c/s brass circles.

From Osaka:—145 cases cotton goods, 144 bdls copper wire, 23 bls mats, 1060 reels brass wire, 316 c/s brass circles, 45 c/s iron sheets, 900 c/s oil products, 18 c/s butter, 100 drums calcium carbide, 125 bags dextrine, 544 coils galv. barbed wire, 1622 bdls hoops, 115 c/s shoe material, 137 c/s Gl. ware, 78 c/s buttons, 79 c/s Gl. bottles, 85 c/s cotton yarn, 30 c/s paint, 30 c/s copper circles, 2895 bdls steel bars, 200 bags fish oil, 50 bags star Asie seed, 600 kegs zinc paint.

From Yokohama:—250 bales raw silk, 45 packages tea.

From Moji::—166 drums aniline dyes, 30 c/s copper circles, 408 c/s glass, 135 c/s brass circles.

From Kobe:—19 cases art leather goods, 350 carrets dry ginger, 235 cases cotton goods, 90 c/s rayon and cotton mixed P goods, 42 cases camphor, 500 carrets potatoes, 13 bales cotton yarn, 380 c/s art S yarn, 44 c/s silk goods, 50 c/s sulphur, 25 c/s manganese, 30 cases iron oxide, 160 bales strawboards, 35 c/s celluloide bangles, 120 cases paint, 35 c/s toys, 70 bags stone powder.

From Singapur:—1510 bags sago flour, 241 bags B-nuts, 62 bags black-pepper.

From Fusan:—5 cases bicycle parts.

EXPORTS.
Bombay: Oct. 8.

S S Viceroy of India; for London:—28 bales goat skins, K Lalbhai; 20 bags bees wax, J J Rahimtoola and Co; 19 bags rugs, Jive and Co; 105 drums castor oil, Swastick Oil Mills; 430 bags soap stone powder, Shaw Wallace and Co; 59 cases bristles, D Abraham and Sons; 11 cases bones (animals), H A Kathawala.

S S Sumatra Maru; for Kobe:—150 bales cotton, J Cotton Trd. Co; 111 bales cotton C Jithabhai and Co; 351 bales cotton, Kotak & Co; 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Mundra, for Dunkirk:—145 bales cotton fly, Amardas and Co; 62 bales cotton waste, M Narotamdas and Co; 25 bales cotton fly, M Narotamdas and Co.

For Hull:—1337 bags gr. oil cake M Moosen and Co.

For Antwerp:—370 bags gr. oil cake, H K H Sharoff.

S S Unicol, for New York:—114 bags turmeric, R Agency Ltd; 2000 bags myrabollam, C Jivanlal.

For Philadelphia:—3200 bags myrabollam, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Britannia, for Liverpool:—1000 bags masoor, V Shivji; 53 bls wool, Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd; 104 bales wool, V Virchand; 2050 bales wool, V Omersey; 610 bags gr. oil cake, H A K Omerbhoy and Sons; 1400 bags gr. oil cakes, M Hoosen and Sons; 1400 bags gr. oil cakes, H K A Sharoff; 100 bales cotton twist waste, V P Maskai; 225 bls cotton twist waste, L O Vora; 150 bales cotton fly, L O Vora; 97 bls cotton waste, S J Esmail; 250 bls wool raw, M Nissim; 1721 bags myrabollam, J Moolchand and Co, 1280 bags myrabollam, Amin and Sons; 200 bales hemp raw, D Amadji.

S S Tosari, for New York:—33 bales goat skins, D Abraham and Sonz.

For Philadelphia:—32 bales wool D Abraham and Sons; 34 casks goat skins, D Abraham and Sons; 31 cases goat skins, D Abraham & Sons.

S S Victoria, for Genoa:—2400 bags linseed, V Shivji.

"ASIAN" Propaganda to Popularise Poultry Farming in India.

OUR FIRST VENTURE of the Propaganda Scheme to popularise the finest quality English and American Poultry throughout this country met with unprecedented success during 1935. Every copy of our Wall Calendar and our Poultry Photograph issued upto September 1935 was given twelve Numbers. Fifty-four of these Numbers which were selected at random are announced as under. Those who hold our Calendars or Poultry Photographs bearing any of these numbers are requested to apply immediately to the Manager, The ASIAN POULTRY FARM, 11, Connaught Road, POONA, No. 1, who will direct the applicants as to what is to be done to obtain the Poultry or Eggs for Hatching in return for the Calendars or Poultry Photographs bearing the LUCKY NUMBERS as mentioned below.

No. 2747.	One Male and three Females of our LIGHT SUSSEX.
No. 34550.	One Male and three Females of our RHODE ISLAND REDS.
No. 42809.	One Male and three Females of our WHITE LEGHORNS.
No. 4915.	One Male and three Females of our BLACK MINORCAS.
Nos. 32970 & 42764.	One Male and two Females either of our WHITE LEGHORNS or BLACK MINORCAS to each.
Nos. 4711, 31500, 35483, & 39583.	One Male and one Female of our WHITE LEGHORNS or BLACK MINORCAS to each.
Nos. 5601 & 34500.	One Male and one Female of our JAPANESE BANTAMS to each.
Nos. 2707, 4400, 9535, 13313, 17171, 18755, 21583, 29992, 33590, 41185, 41191 & 44014	One of our available surplus COCK or COCKEREL to each.
Nos. 1128, 1231, 4014, 13162, 15679, 18599, 19759, 22292, 34530, 35943, 40802 & 42839	One Dozen Eggs for Hatching of our First Grade LEGHORNS, MINORCAS or R. I. REDS to each.
Nos. 13190, 16186, 22490, 25974, 34501 & 41780.	One Dozen Eggs for Hatching of our Second Grade LEGHORNS, MINORCAS or R. I. REDS to each.
Nos. 8611, 19725, 29095 31201, 32095 & 32934	One Dozen Eggs for Hatching of our Third Grade LEGHORNS, MINORCAS or R. I. REDS to each.
Nos. 2951, 11371, 28500 36235, 38695 & 41135	One Dozen Eggs for Hatching of our JAPANESE BANTAMS to each.

Arrangements are being made to repeat the Propaganda Work in 1936

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION.

Indore, Octo. 6.
(Messrs Gangadhar Waman and Co. Krishanapura Indore City).

Wheat seeds and Cotton. Rate per Mani of 6 Mds. Bengal.
Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 24, 25
Wheat Malwi Rs. 20, 22
Wheat Pissi Rs. 18, 20
Gram Rs 17, 18
Til seed Rs. 40, 45

Linseed Bold Brown Rs. 25, 27
Dhana Rs. 25, 28
Lintal Rs. 19, 22
Oilcakes (Malwi) Rs. 18, 20
Oilcakes (Mills) Rs. 17, 18
Jawar Rs. 12, 15
Bajara Rs. 18, 20
Tuar Rs. 18, 22
Ajavan Rs. 18, 20
Moog (Green) Rs. 20, 22
Moog (Black) Rs. 12, 15
Cotton seed Rs. 15, 16

Maka Rs. 7, 8
Jongori Rs. 34, 45
Chilies Rs. 56, 78
Jaingar Rs. 100, 129
Ghee Rs. 200, 234
Cotton Malwi per Boja of 4 Mds. Bengal 89, 94
Cotton Nimadi per Boja of 4 mds. Bengal 76, 85
Cotton Broach opening per Candy of 784 lbs 216
Cotton Broach closing per Candy of 784 lbs 218
Wheat Flour Maida per Bag of 95 95 srs. Rs. 9
Wheat Flour Rawa per Bag of 95 srs Rs. 9/8
Wheat Flour Ata per Bag of 90 srs. Rs. 7

Wheat Flour Chapad per Bag of 40 srs. Rs. 3/12
Satan per Than.—
Hukumchand Rs. 4
Malwa Rs. 4/1
Bhandari Rs. 3/15
State Rs. 4/2
Rajakumar Rs. 4
Binod Rs. 4/2
Swadeshi Rs. 4/2
Tea Rates per lbs.—
Lipton 7 as to 1/12
Brook Bond 8 as to 1/10
Chandara Brand 6 as to 1/12
Local demand Chandara Brand.

TARIFF BOARD TO MEET IN COUNCIL HALL

The Tariff Board which used to meet heretofore in the Town Hall and Old Custom House will meet next week in the Council Hall to make inquiries into the question of protection for the textile industry.

Two of the members of the Board, viz., Dewan Bahadur A. R. Mudaliar and Mr. Fazal Rahimtoola are already in Bombay.

Sir Alexander Murray, the President of the Board, is expected by the English Mail on Thursday. After his arrival, the President will fix the programme of enquiry in Bombay.

Shares.—
100 P N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills 50
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 80
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 180
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy) 140
100 Kalyan Mills Ltd. (Pref) 114
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 4/12
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 48
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 105
100 Binod Mills Ltd. 145
25 Bank of Indore Ltd. 55
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd. 12/8
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd. 2
10 Indore Hukumchand Juit Ltd. 18
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd. 1

Bullion.—
Gold Bar per tolas Rs. 37
Silver per 100 tolas Rs. 74
Wheat and Seed Market strong Local Market Stock about 4 Lac Bag.

Cotton Market Steady stock about 12,000 Bales Mills Buying.
Bullion Market strong Bank Rate 3/8 per cent.
Share Market steady Mills Share and other declined.
Merchants not willing forward transaction of shares because Bombay office no credit.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 14 POINTS DOWN

Hedge Selling And Liquidation After Bureau Report

GOLD AND SILVER SLIGHTLY EASY

Wheat Weak, Linseed Steady But Jute And Rubber Firm

BOMBAY, Oct 8

On Tuesday cross rates ruled steady.

NEW YORK COTTON WEAK

New York cotton opened a shade higher but after the publication of the Bureau Report which estimated the total production at 11,464,000 bales and ginnnigs prior to October 1 at 4,230,000 bales, prices gradually declined on hedge-selling and liquidation and closed weak.

BULLION SLIGHTLY EASY

London gold and silver ruled slightly easy.

WHEAT WEAK BUT JUTE FIRM

Wheat ruled weak but linseed was steady. Jute and rubber were firm.

SELLING PRESSURE IN SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange was rather quiet and colourless. Giltedged securities came under pressure.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(MARCH 1936)

New York, Oct 8

Previous closing	11.16
To-day's opening	11.20
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	11.02
Difference	—.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(MARCH 1936)

Liverpool, Oct 8

Previous closing	6.12
To-day's opening	6.17
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	6.15
Difference	+.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 216

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct 8

Cotton developed steadier tendency following increased activity prior to the Bureau Report due to covering and some speculative buying but the market later reacted moderately on the publication of the Bureau Report which was generally about as expected.

Total production is placed at 11,464,000 bales condition at 64 C per cent with ginnings prior to October 1 at 4,230,000 bales.

Trading thereafter was rather quiet in the absence of any important transactions but the undertone kept steady.

Trading in March commenced at 11.20 i.e. 4 points higher than previous closing. Prices improved on higher Liverpool cables and covering prior to the Bureau Report but after the release of figures the market declined slightly on some hedge selling and liquidation with March gradually falling to 11.12.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.02 with a decline of 14 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct 8

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (10.93/10.92) 11.12/11.11
January (—) 11.14/11.13
March (11.01/11.00) 11.21/11.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct 8

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m.

American October (6.17) 6.30
American December (6.09) 6.18
Egyptian October (8.25) 8.31
Egyptian November (8.20) 8.26

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct 8

Broach A/M moved between Rs. 216-4 and Rs. 219 at night. The rate at 11-0 p.m. was Rs. 218-4 with New York futures about 3 points up.

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 8th October 1935 Total amount offered was Rs. 2,78,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-12-9 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 1,78,50,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being annas 12/6 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 15th October 1935. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 18th October 1935 Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 4th October 1935, Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,78,25,000 were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Three months' Intermediate Treasury Bills will be sold from Wednesday the 9th October 1935 to Monday the 14th October 1935 at Rs. 99/13 per cent subject to the condition that their sale may be discontinued without notice at any time during that period. Three months Intermediate Treasury Bills sold on 2nd October 1935 amounted to Rs. 2,08,00,000.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct 8

Previous closing	4.89 5/8
To-day's opening	4.90 1/4
To-day's closing	4.90 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct 8

Previous closing	4.89 1/16
To-day's opening	4.90 1/4
To-day's closing	4.89 15/16
Difference	+.00 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, Oct 8

Previous closing	74.32
To-day's opening	74.37
To-day's closing	74.38
Difference	+.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct 8

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.90 1/4 and then slightly improved to 4.90 5/16 subsequently declining to 4.89 3/4.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.89 15/16

Franc opened at 74.37 and remained steady with slight variations.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.38.

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct 8

The market closed steady

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 1/2d.	29 3/8d.
Forward	29 5/8d.	29 7/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct 8

Gold per ounce (£7-2-0) £7-1-10

DISCOUNTS

London, Oct 8

3 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent.) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

6 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Oct 8

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.60 7/8)	5.61 5/8
New York on Bombay (37.00)	37.02
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/2)	0.92 1/2
London on Shanghai (1-6 7/16)	1-6 1/2
London on Milan (60.00)	60.00
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32)	1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Oct 8

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 68/3, 68/5 and 68/10. There was very little doing in the absence of any speculative interest with traders watching outside developments but some steadiness developed near the close on better London cables. Prices closed steady at Rs. 68/3, 68/5 and 68/10.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/3/9, 35/3/9 and 35/4/6. Some activity prevailed on scattered buying but the demand was generally restricted while later some rise followed on steadier foreign exchanges. Prices closed steady at Rs. 35/3/6, 35/3/6 and 35/4/3.

MR. MEHERALI'S DENIAL

BOMBAY: Oct. 8.

In connection with the report current that Mr. Yusuf Meherali, a Socialist leader of Bombay, has given notice of a non-official resolution urging the Congress to decide against acceptance of office, to be moved at the forthcoming meeting of the A. I. C. C. at Madras, Mr. Meherali interviewed by the United Press denied the same.—United Press.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct 8

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with December at 75 1/2 and March 72. The market was rather quiet in the absence of speculative activity with hardly any important business.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct 8

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.06 3/4. Prices eased on lower outside advices and commission house selling.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Oct 8

The rates at 3-30 p m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£227 1/2 buyers £228 sellers. Firm) £228 buyers £228 1/2 sellers. Irregular.

Linseed (£19 3/4 buyers £19 13/16 sellers. Strong) £19 buyers £19 1/8 sellers. Irregular.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 1/2 to £41 1/4) £40 to £41

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Oct 8

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—"America bought. China sold Speculators bought and sold. Market quiet."

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (2-2) 2-2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3 3/4) 2-3 3/4

JUTE

October November New Crop (£18 3/4 sellers) £19 paid and buyer

Dunlop October (£21 3/4 sellers) £21 3/4 sellers

Lightning October (£19 3/4 sellers) £19 3/4 sellers

RUBBER.

Spot (5 7/8 paid and sellers) 6 paid and buyers

January March (6 1/16 paid and sellers) 6 3/16 paid and buyer

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay October-November (£13 1/8 sellers) £13 1/4 sellers

Linseed Calcutta October-November (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata October (£11 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal October (£14 9/16 sellers) £14 13/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Oct 8

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m	7 5 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 5 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 5 3
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 5 6
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 5 6
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7 4 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct 8

	Rs. a p.
Wheat January	4 12 6
Wheat May	4 11 0
Linseed May	7 5 3

The tone was steady.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct 8

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest prices. £
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord	2 12 3
London Tin Corporation	0 7 0
Turner and Newall	2 15 6
Associated Electric Industries	1 14 0
Attock Oil	0 13 0
Associated Portland Cement	2 16 9
Electric Supply Corporation	3 0 0
Ooregum Gold Mining Preferred	1 6 3
Beira Railways	0 18 3
County of London Electric Supply Ord	2 13 0
Marconi International Marine	1 10 0
Callendar's Cable and Constn	3 13 9
General Electric Ord	3 2 0
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 2 6
L M and S Rly 4 per cent Pref	76 10 0
International Rlys of C America	dol. 3.00
Malayalam Plantations	1 8 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 6 0
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord	1 9 0
British S Africa (Chartered)	1 1 6
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 9 9
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 3 0
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 12 8.05 p.c. p.a.

Market recovering from recent reaction.

Rubber And Oil Shares Firm On Stock Exchange

NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT BUYING 20,000 TONS OF RUBBER

Profit-Taking In Lead, Copper And Spelter

WALL STREET IRREGULAR AFTER STEADY OPENING

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Oct 8

On the Stock Exchange rubbers responded to a rise in the raw material. Oils were also firm. Otherwise markets were less certain and rather irregular.

In commodities cotton was firm in anticipation of United States Bureau Report whose bearish character caused a reaction from the best levels.

Wheat was easier on bearish overseas advices and lack of support.

Rubber rose sharply on the news that Netherlands Government was buying coupons of licences for 20,000 tons of net rubber.

Lead, copper and spelter all reacted somewhat on profit-taking following recent advances but large turnovers found ready buyers at lower levels.

Wall Street opened steady but later turned irregular.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Oct 8

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed £92 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday, September 30, £92 1/2
Tuesday, October 1, £92
Wednesday, Oct. 2, £92
Thursday, Oct. 3, £91 1/2
Friday, October 5, £92
Monday, October 7, £93

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct 8

3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were quieter and rather irregular. Giltedgeds were easier. Industrials in general were steady. Rubber shares were firm and partly active.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£82 5/8) £82 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£103) £102 7/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 1/4) £109 1/4

4 per cent Funding Loan (£112 1/8) £112

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 1/2) £103 3/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111) £111

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-1 1/2) 21-1 1/2

Marks and Spencer Splits share (4) 4

Hydro Electric (dol 3 3/8) dol 3 3/8

Musical Industries (25-3) 25-3

Princhin Johnson (38-9) 38-9

Imperial Chemical (35-0) 35-0

Imperial Chemical Ord (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (109-6) 108-10 1/2

Realisation 1930 (£75 1/2) £74 3/4

Dunlop Rubber (36-3) 35-9

University Ordinary (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2

Ford Motors (33-3) 33-3

Cable Wires (£6) £6 1/4

British American Tobacco (110-0) 110-0

Camera A (£7 3/4) £7 3/4

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (135-0) 135-0

P and O S N Company Defd (17-0) 17-4 1/2

Distillers (90-0) 90-6

Bred and Dyers (8-3) 8-3

British Celanese (12-0) 12-0

J and P Coates Ordinary (60-3) 60-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (53-3) 53-0

Fine Cotton Spinners (6-6) 6-6

Western Limited Ordinary (19-6) 19-6

Inter Nickels (£32) £31 5/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-4 1/2) 5-4 1/2

Tata Iron and Steel (£102) £102

INDIAN LOANS

London, Oct 8

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£95) £95

3 1/2 per cent India (£93) £93

4 1/2 per cent [illegible] (£110 1/4) £110 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£113 1/2) £113

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1934-48 (£103) £103

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£108 1/4) £108 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (22-0) 22-0
Donaro Tea (44-4 1/2) 44-4 1/2
Empire of India and Ceylon (32-6) 31-3

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (21-3) 22-0
Gula Kelampong (20-0) 20-7 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-6) 28-0

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 3/4) £9 3/4

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (55-0) 55-0
Burma Corporation (11-10 1/2) 11-10 1/2
Rio Tintos (£17 3/4) £17 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (52-4 1/2) 52-9
Rand Mines (£7 1/2) £7 1/2

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£12 3/4) £12 3/4
Goddar New (£10) £10
Moddar New (71-3) 71-10 1/2
Sub Nigel (£12 1/4) £12 1/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (41-3) 41-3
Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (35-0) 35-0
Anglo Iranian (60-0) 60-7 1/2
Burma Oil (75-0) 75-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (4-7 1/2) 4-7 1/2
Shell Transport (71-3) 71-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£26) £26

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£45 1/2) £46
L M Ford (£17) £17 1/2
L N E R Defd (£5) £5
Southern Dutch (£17 3/4) £18 1/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£130 1/2) £130 1/2
London Board G Stock (£97 1/4) £97 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct 8

The following were the closing rates:

General Motor (dol 46 1/4) dol 46 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 22 7/8) dol 22 1/2
U S Steel Common (dol 44 1/4) dol 43 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 108 1/4) dol 109

UNDERTRIAL SHOT DEAD

Prompt Police Action Prevents Escape From Jail Of Dangerous Persons

LUDHIANA: Oct. 8.

Taking advantage of the preoccupation of the Police in connection with the Dasserah arrangements, about a dozen dangerous under-trials, including one notorious gangster-leader, attempted to escape from the Ludhiana Jail. The Police had to open fire and one under-trial was killed and the others were captured.

It appears that at food-parade, the prisoners said they wanted medicines and pretended to go to the hospital. When let loose 'en-route' they overpowered the convicts, carrying ladders for repair works and climbed the outer jail wall.

An alarm was immediately raised and the Superintendent of the jail warned the convicts if they did not get inside the jail they would be fired on.

Mangal Singh, a notorious absconder, who was only recently arrested after herculean efforts of the Punjab Police, and who appeared to be the ring-leader of the present escapade, led the attack with brick-bats on the jail officers. Mangal Singh himself leapt down outside, while the others were overpowered.

The Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police rushed to the spot, and another police officer hurried to the scene with armed police, who fired shots.

These measures dissuaded the other convicts, who included the notorious Sadhu Singh from following their companion's lead.

Prompt action is believed to have prevented the breaking loose of some of the most dangerous criminals in the Punjab.—A.P.

WAR REPERCUSSIONS AT INDORE

Prices Shoot Up In Local Market

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, Oct. 8.

The news of the outbreak of hostilities between Italy and Abyssinia had its effect on the local grain and cotton market where prices which ruled firm till Thursday night have suddenly shot up all round.

BR. TRADE MISSION

Will Investigate Indian Field For Goods

BOMBAY: Oct. 8.

The United Press understands that a Trade Mission of the British Industrial interests, distinct from the Lancashire delegation, is to visit India shortly. The object of the Mission is understood to be to investigate the trade possibilities for British goods in India, Burma and Ceylon.

The Trade Mission is understood to consist of 50 businessmen representing every important industry in England.

It is learnt that efforts will be made on the basis of mutual reciprocity and a study will also be made of the possibilities of increased consumption of Indian raw materials by British Industry.

The United Press further gathers that the coming visit of the British Mission will be one of the series of visits projected with the avowed purpose of enlarging the Indo-British Trade.—United Press.

ITALO ABYSSINIAN PROBLEM

(Continued from Page 6).

fore these facts of her economic, social, religious and political life have created for her troubles within and brought perils from abroad. She has not been able to develop a modern system of state organisation efficient and effective to bring about reforms or to control disturbing factors and also to meet encroachments and insults from without. Slave-raids and border-raids have been common incidents, giving neighbouring colonial powers pretexts for interference, or indemnities and apologies.

Italy's Designs

Italy has been resenting her defeat of 1896 and her consequent loss of Abyssinian protectorate. She is unhappy over her two unprofitable colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland which are isolated from one another and deprived of their natural and fertile hinter-land. She wants to join them by a railway route passing right through the heart of Abyssinia west of the capital Addis Ababa, and also to control economically and politically the resources of Abyssinia.

Britain's Interest

The British have a vital interest in the waters of the Lake Tana from where the Blue Nile takes its source and whose water supply is of immense economic value for irrigation in Soudan and Egypt. The Lake is in the north-west in the province of Amhara. Therefore, they are interested in the control of this area and its economic development according to their needs. They are anxious not to see the head-waters of the Blue-Nile fall within the sphere of influence of another European power. Italy is similarly anxious that no European power should establish its influence across the prospective line of communications between Eritrea and her Somaliland.

France had also acquired economic interests in that region in her possession of French Somaliland and the only railway in Abyssinia from her port Jibuti to Addis Ababa. Her commercial interests in the trade of the port of Jibuti are great. The French are interested in the independence of Abyssinia from 1885. They disliked Italy as an interloper and hence have helped Abyssinia with arms and ammunitions from 1894.

Treaty Of 1906

Thus the preservation of the political and territorial integrity of Abyssinia for the sake of maintaining the Balance of Power amongst these three countries became a necessary and legitimate policy. Hence they entered into a tripartite treaty in 1906 in London in order to avoid their mutual rivalry and their injuring one another's interests. They agreed to maintain 'the political and territorial 'status quo' in Ethiopia" and to take concerted action in order to safeguard their respective special interests. Abyssinia was not a party to it, and it was dangerous to Abyssinian interests and independence. Menelik did not recognise it.

The secret treaty of London (1915) with Italy provided for a rectification of colonial frontiers in Africa in Italy's favour if Great Britain and France extended their holding in Africa as a result of the war. In 1919 the Italian delegates proposed to support England in her predominating interests in the Lake Tana and in her desire to get a concession of the same from Abyssinian, and requested England in return to support Italy in her scheme of a railway joining Eritrea and Somaliland. This proposal was not, however, entertained by Britain at the time.

Admission To The League

Ras Tafari, the Regent of Abyssinia, got afraid at these developments and strove to get his country admitted into the League which was done in 1923 with the help of France, on the condition of rapid abolition of slave trade and the effective control of arms traffic among disturbing and lawless tribes.

In 1925, however, on the British initiative there took place Anglo-Italian negotiations which resulted in an agreement embodied in an exchange of notes. This agreement followed closely the lines of the Italian proposals of 1919. Both the countries mutually agreed to support each other's claims in their respective spheres of interest. But Abyssinia and France were not consulted. The French standpoint was that the tripartite agreement gave the three parties equal rights, relating to Abyssinia, and that it could not be modified by any two of the parties without the consent of the third. The French, however, agreed to support the agreement of 1925 as their rights under 1906 agreement were not infringed in any way. Abyssinia, however, rejected this agreement and protested to the two powers and the League against it in 1926. The British and Italian notes declared that the agreement was not intended to bind any other government and that it suggested and implied no attack upon the independence of Abyssinia. The notes were intended merely not to oppose but to support each other in the concessions and interests to be acquired in these particular areas, and there was no desire to exert pressure on Abyssinia. These notes were however incompatible with the terms of the League Covenant.

Italo-Abyssinian Pact Of 1923

In spite of this interfering policy and a sense of suspicion and distrust towards Italy there was signed in 1928 an Italo-Abyssinian Pact of Friendship and Arbitration between Abyssinia and Italy at Addis Ababa. It was to remain in force for twenty years. It provided for perpetual peace and friendship between them. Each agreed not to do anything detrimental to the interests and independence of the other. Any differences of any kind which could not be settled by diplomacy were to be submitted to arbitration. The concession to Abyssinia of a free zone at Assab and that to Italy of a road from Assab to the frontier and within were not carried out and friction and suspicion continued to exist between the two countries. The French had felt considerable anxiety over these concessions which would have been detrimental to her economic interests of trade and flourishing port of Jibuti.

Selfish Imperialism

The British were also trying at the same time to obtain a concession for a Lake Tana barrage. They have however not succeeded in getting it. The Emperor of Abyssinia is carrying on his projects of administrative, army and economic reforms with the help of European advisers other than those of Italy or even England. He is trying his best to modernise the country slowly. His edicts against slavery have not been successful in the outlying districts and border parts. He has not been able to check border disputes and raids. Hence his greatest fear has been foreign intervention on some small pretexts of border incidents. Italy seeing that she has not been able to get any economic concessions has from 1934 entered into a new policy of magnifying these border incidents and demanding huge indemnities and unconditional apologies. Abyssinia has refused to do it in the case of Walwal incident of December 1934, the village being 60 miles within her own territory where Italy has no right to enter or to keep outposts. Abyssinia was prepared to refer the matter of boundary and the incident to arbitration according to the treaty of 1928 but Italy refused to allow the first part of boundary to be discussed. This shows Italian Machiavellianism and unjust ambition. Because Abyssinia refuses to accept the Italian ultimatum of huge indemnity and unconditional apology. Italy though totally unjustified in her demands, wants to attack Abyssinia and to destroy her independence, because she is a weak nation. There is no other justification for this selfish imperialism. The League has until now failed to persuade Italy to give up her aggression. Mussolini wants a high price as high as success in war would give it. Abyssinia refuses it. The League refuses it. It is one of the greatest pieces of 'international blackmailing in history.

(To Be Continued.)

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 8.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market was declined on Southern hedge-selling but rallied later on frost and Liverpool buying. Towards the close there was some realising.

On the eve of the Bureau report the market displayed good undertone. The Bureau report is expected moderately bullish. Southern hedge selling continues light as there are fears of early killing frost as in several parts temperatures were reported freezing.

The market opened at a decline of one point with March 11.01 and a further loss of one point was reported. At this level there was active buying and prices advanced 27 points from the lowest level and March was quoted 11.27 Towards the close there was some realising and the market closed at a net rise of 11 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 11.40c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 7 points at 11.27c. per lb.

NEW YORK WEEKLY REVIEW.

Prices on the cotton market advanced sharply on the Italo-Ethiopian news, failure of hedging to increase as rapidly as expected and domestic and trade buying, together with increased speculative interest.

With the more urgent demand supplied, prices in the latter part of the week reacted partially, awaiting Developments, Houses with foreign connections were active buyers of both spots and futures, with Japan a persistent buyer.

Private reports so far indicate a slight decrease in the yield prospects during September.

In connection with active trade buying here, it has been pointed out that the war scare came when stocks of the American cotton abroad were very low and the need of replenishments had previously been evident.

Some quarters express the opinion that the advance on war news indicated that many consumers had been waiting for a decline under the weight of hedges and overstayed their market.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest (1-37 p.m.)	11.27+25
N. Y. March Lowest (70 a.m.)	11.00—02
Liverpool March Highest	6.15—01
Liverpool March Lowest	6.10—06

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Good demand for actual. Increased hedging more than counteracted by substantial Bombay Japanese and Speculative buying.

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cable:

Messrs. Orvis Brothers and Co., New York cable:—

Market affected favourably by low temperatures and trade buying. Reacted towards the close due to realising. Average of members of the New York Exchange estimate crop at 11,370,000 bales.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Good trade demand but recent buying largely owing to war scares. For the time being expect only economic sanctions against Italy. Therefore some reaction likely. Market expecting moderate reduction in the next Bureau figures.

New York.—Hedge selling. Trade buying principal feature. Low temperatures in the North-East. Trading market.

Liverpool.—Quiet and steady market. Hedge selling. Small offtake. Bullish.

New York.—Strength due to continued trade buying and light hedges on expectations that Bureau figures will show reduction.

New York.—Expect bullish Bureau. Technical position good. Favour purchases.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, October 7.

December	11.06+11
January	11.11+11
March	11.16+14
May	11.20+12
July	11.23+12
Middling Spot	11.40+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, October 7

October	11.03+05
December	11.02+10
January	11.05+11
Middling Spot	11.27+07

LONDON RUBBER.

London October 7

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed pe lb sellers 5-15/16

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, October 7

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta Oct/Nov., nominal per cwt. 6/9

C & F Bombay:—

Oct./Nov. sellers per cwt. 6/6

C & F Karachi:—

Oct./Nov. sellers per cwt. 6/6

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 8.

On Monday the Liverpool cotton futures market was expected to open at a decline of 4 points but the market opened steady at a decline of 2 points with March 6.14. There was small hedge-selling which met with trade calling, otherwise the market was dull and featureless. Later on prices eased on hedging and small straddle selling but prices improved on trade calling and short covering in response to New York advices. The market closed steady at a decline of 4 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 6.52d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 points. At the close, October was quoted 5.50, January 5.24 and March 5.21.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was slightly better enquiry for Egyptian cotton. Sakels futures closed unchanged to one point down with spot cotton 5 points lower at 8.65d. Uppers futures closed unchanged to 2 points up but spot cotton prices were reduced 4 points at 7.32d. The Alexandria cotton market was closed on Monday.

NEW YORK

New York, October 7.

New York 10-55 A.M.—

December	10.95
January	10.97
March	11.06

New York Noon Call—

December	10.97
January	11.00

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, October 7

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	58,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	15,000
Day's exports to the continent	11,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, October 7.

October	6.19—03
November	6.11—03
December	6.10—04
January	6.10—03
February	6.11—03
March	6.12—04
April	6.12—04
May	6.13—04
June	6.12—04
July	6.12—04
August	6.07—04
Middling Spot	6.52—07

To-day's 10-12 A. M. Quotations

January	6.11
March	6.14

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, October 7.

October 1935	8.28
November 1935	8.23
January 1936	8.15
March 1936	8.10
May 1936	8.08
July 1936	8.06—01
F. G. F. Spot	8.65—05

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, October 7

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.60
Fine (Good Staple)	5.75
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.90
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.52
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.67
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.8.
Bengal—	
Good	4.19
Fully Good	4.29
Fine	4.41
Scinde—	
Fully Good	4.21
Fine	4.41
Superfine	4.53

SEEDS.

London, October 7.

Linseed La Plata Hull o.i.f. ton Oct. sellers £11-0-0.

Linseed Calcutta London o.i.f. ton Oct./Nov. sellers £12-15-0.

Linseed Bombay London, o.i.f. ton Oct./Nov. sellers £13-2-6

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont o.i.f. ton Nominal

Castorseeds Bombay o.i.f. ton Oct./Nov. sellers £13-12-6

LINSEED OIL

London, October 7.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt—October paid buyers 26/6.

Linseed Oil naked London per two Jan./April paid & value 27/3.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London, Oct. 7.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 79

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 93

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1945/59 103

4 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53 104 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55 110 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68 113 1/2

5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47 113 1/2

5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1936/38 103

6 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1935/37 100

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans New 3 Dis.

2 1/2 per cent British Consols 82 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Conversion 103 1/4

3 1/2 per cent War Loan 103 3/4

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Oct. 7.

Messrs Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol
Amer. Power and Light Com.	6
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	5
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D.	69
Amer. Forn. Power 7 per cent P.	30
Electric Bond Common	12
Electric Bond 5 dol Pdd	55
Consolidated Gas	27
Int. Tel. and Tel.	10
American Tel. and Tel.	129
Western Union Telg.	49
Radio Corp.	7
Chesapeake and Ohio	44
New York Central	21 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	14
Erie R. R.	10
Pennsylvania R. R.	26
Union Pacific R. R.	95
Great North Pfd.	25
Bethelehem Steel	37
United States Steel	44
American Smelting	51
Noranda Mines	41
Int. Nickel of Canada	31 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	385
Radio Pref B.	63
Imp. Jap. Govt. 6 1/2 per cent 1954	98
Imp. Jap. Govt. 5 1/2 per cent 1965	83
Kingdom of Den. 6 per cent 1942	101
Kingdom of Nor. 6 per cent 1944	106
Anaconda Copper Mining	23
Kennecott Copper	26
Cerro de Pasco Copper	60
International Harvester	55
Allis Chalmers	28
Eaton Mfg.	28
Western Electric Inst	18
Briggs Mfg.	49
Ford Motors of Canada A	25
General Motor	46 1/4
Packard Motor	5
Kelvinators	13
Sperry Corp.	13
Goodyear Tyre	17
U. S. Rubber	13
St* Oil of N. J.	44
Atlantic Refining	21
Socony	10 1/2
Hiram Walker	24
Du Pont de Nemours	129
National Dairy	17
General Foods	33
Chase Bank	28
National City Bank	27
American Radiator	16
Amr. Celanese	27
Tokyo Elec. Light 6 per cent 1953	81
Com Wealth Aust. 4 1/2 per cent 1956	96
Can Nat. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent 1956	105
Can. Nat Rly. 5 per cent 1969	108

Market steady firm. Coppers active and strong.

Total business 1 1/4 million.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, October 7.

T. T. London on —

New York closing rate	4.89-11/16
Paris	74.32
Berlin	12.17-1/2
Madrid	35.85
Amsterdam	7.24-3/4
Brussels	29.00-1/2
Milan	60.03
Berne	15.04-1/4
Prague	117.97

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, October 7.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe. Parcels Nominal.

Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels October/November sellers 30/9.

South Australian (wheat) Parcels Oct. sellers 32/6.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York October 7

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality 6 1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, October 7

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	79
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	110 1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	82-3/4
Conversion 3-1/2 per cent Loan 1961	103-1/4
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	103 3/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	112-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	111 1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	43
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	104
National Bank of India	40-3/4
P & O. Banking Corporation	10

LONDON METALS.

London, October 7.

	£
Copper Braziers	50-3/4
Yellow Metal	42-3/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	17-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-5/4
Tin English ingots Liverpool F B.O.	226-1/2

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Oct 8

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 7; Lowest Rs. 6/15/9; Closing Rs. 7/1/9

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 7/0/10 1/2; Highest Rs. 7/2/6; Lowest Rs 7/0/6; Closing Rs 7/2/1 1/2

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 2/14/10 1/2; Closing Rs. 2/15/6

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 4th October	1,244
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	41,474
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	73,215
Decrease	31,771

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Oct. 8.

The local Share Bazar was fairly active with a good enquiry in the cash section. Following a rise of £1 in Indian Sterling Loans, the local market was firm and 3 1/2 per cent paper was quoted at Rs. 89/2 when some realising depressed prices to Rs. 88/14.

Shivrajpur shares opened strong at Rs. 35/8 but later on there was increased selling which depressed prices to Rs. 34. Tata Steel Second Preference shares after improving to Rs. 146/8 declined to Rs. 146. Indian Bleachings were in demand at Rs. 111/4 and small lots of Gokak changed hands at Rs. 180. Tata Hydros were placed at Rs. 162/8. Bundi shares came in business at Rs. 34/12 and while Punjab Cement shares fetched Rs. 23/12. Bombay Trams were steady at Rs. 144 Bombay Burma shares were quoted at Rs. 365 and Bombay Steamer shares were done at Rs. 111/4. Bombay Telephone shares were in demand at Rs. 101/4. Petrols opened firm at Rs. 4/5 but later on prices eased off to Rs. 4/3 on realising.

The market shows signs of confidence and bears are more inclined to cover their unprotected short sales. The situation is becoming hopeful and majority of brokers are now in favour of resumption of forward business. As soon as the October settlement passes off the Board will reconsider the situation and if they find no fears of 'Bear raids' the market will be thrown open.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Oct. 8.

100 Ahm. Advance	275	0
500 Bombay Cotton	40	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	716	6
250 Bradbury	100	0
100 Century	213	12
100 Central	240	0
100 Colaba	137	8
100 Coorla	95	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	360	0
L. E. D. Sassoon	0	3 0
100 Finlay	103	2
100 Gokak	180	0
1000 Hindustan	1655	0
100 Indore	87	0
100 Kohincor	176	10
100 Khatau	79	6
1000 Morarji	800	0
250 Laxmi	625	0
100 Madhavji	0	0
250 Madras United	40	0
1000 Madhavji	750	0
250 Model	50	0
50 Mysore	95	0
200 New Great	137	8
100 Oosmanshahi	52	8
100 Phoenix	300	0
25 Sassoon Silk	35	0
1000 Sholapur	2200	0
50 Simplex	80	0
100 Swadeshi	129	6
100 Swan	83	12
25 Tata	8	0
500 Vishnu	1270	0
1000 Western	750	0
BANKS		
100 Reserve Bank	116	12
50-100 Baroda	48	12
25-50 Central	31	4
500 Imperial	1458	12
125-500 Im. Con.	352	8
50-100 India	118	12
5 Union	5	5
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	34	6
70 Gwalior	112	8
160 Indian	462	10
40 Katni Def.	1980	0
100 Katni Ord.	357	8
70 Okha	258	2
70 Punjab	23	6
100 Shahabad	490	0
70 United	121	4
INSURANCE		
15-100 Jupiter	11	2
15-75 New India	39	0
200 Oriental	4165	0
10-100 Vulcan	6	14
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	146	4
100 Andhra Valley	1552	4
10 Ajmer	10	2
50 Bombay Tram	142	8
100 Bombay Suburban	177	8
10 Broach	11	14
100 Karachi	218	12
100 Poona	218	12
100 Surat	195	0
100 Tata Hydro	161	4
1000 Tata Power	1452	8
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	850	0
100 Amr. Patty	119	0
100 C Province	87	0
100 Dhond Baramati	97	8
100 Gujarat	71	8
100 Mandra Bhon	93	0
100 Pachora Jamner	91	0
100 Sara Sirajgunge	89	8
500 Tapty Valley	765	0
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	35	8
30 Tata Steel Def.	497	8
75 Tata Steel Ord	129	5
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	202	8
50 Belapur Sugar	313	6
150 Bombay Steam	311	4
125 Bombay Burma	365	0
50 Bombay Burma Conty.	124	6
8sh. Br. B Petrol	4-3-0	
100 Bombay Telephone	101	0
100 Indian Bleaching	100	0
100 Ind. Radio Defd.	525	0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	487	8
1000 Port Canning	611	4
15 Scindia	12	9
30 Premier Construction	74	0
25 Tata Oil	17	8
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley X.D.	1,360	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	297	8
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	82	0
5 p.c. Central India	525	0
7 p.c. Katni 1st.	131	4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	137	8
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14	4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	132	6
7 p.c. Vishnu	647	8
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1392	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176	4
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	146	8
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	13	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 8.

3 per cent 1951/54 97/2

3 per cent 1941 101/13

3 1/2 per cent G P N 88/14

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/12

4 per cent 1943 106/14

4 per cent 1960/70 105/4

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/8

5 per cent 1939/44 108/8

5 per cent 1940/43 109/8

5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/8

TAXFREE.

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 116/4

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 105/8

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 116/8

5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/12

6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 100/3

CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLE

4 per cent B P T 1974 101/0

4 per cent M. Deb 1974 101

5 per cent M Deb 1959 111/8

6 per cent M Deb 1954 124

6 per cent K P T 1956 124

6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 104

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper opened at Rs. 89 and after improving to Rs. 89/4 declined to Rs. 88/14.

U. S. COTTON CROP

Private Estimates

	Bales.
E. J. Schwabach and Co.	11,755,000
Clement Curtis and Co.	11,410,000
Journal of Commerce	11,288,000
N. Y. Exchange Average	11,370,000

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 8.

European political news being disappointing, there was a marked absence of any important business in silver market. The market opened today at Rs. 68/6 and fluctuated within a narrow range. The gold market was easy on long liquidation. London gold prices were down by 2d. to £7-2-0 while London-Paris exchange was quoted 74-32. Dollar sterling was 4.89 5/8. The Montreal silver futures market was easy at a decline of 25 to 40 points and New York spot silver prices were unchanged at 65 3/8 cents. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.6 7/16.

	Silver	Gold
Ready	68 4 0	35 2 9
Aso delivery	68 5 0	35 3 0
Aso Teji-mandi	0 13 0	0 4 0
Kartak delivery	68 9 0	35 3 6
Kartak Teji-mandi	2 13 0	0 11 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, October 7.

Market	Quiet.
Spot	29-1/2
Forward	29 5/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, October 7.

Gold Bars. Fine per oz. £7-2 0

BUREAU REPORT

Bombay, Oct. 8.

The U. S. Government Bureau report will be published in America and the same will be received here to night at 9-35 p.m. The local cotton market will remain open for trading from 8 to 11-30 p.m.

HAPUR WHEAT MARKET

Bullish Feeling

(From Messrs. Mukatialli Madhusudan Dayal).

Hapur, Oct. 6.

The Wheat markets were bullish during this week owing to the breaking of war between Italy and Abbyssinia and the higher foreign markets. Further more business in Indian Wheat has been done at 32 and 32/6 for Europe. The all transactions in Indian wheat for Europe have been done for October. The stock in Karachi is about of 5 lacs Bags. The wheat for export is being purchased from Punjab, the bearish Prices in Indian Markets will be considered temporary, unless the prices in Europe may not fell, because the stock in Europe have been reduced heavily by which Liverpool will be a importer of Indian wheat because the Argentina is unable to export her wheat and Australia has smaller stock as she has exported one million quarter more than last year and have gained the production 6 Million quarters less. Therefore she is also unable to export freely. The buyer of Canadian wheat is his neighbour the United States of America, who was formerly an exporter. In these conditions the prices in Foreign Countries are not expected bearish.

CURRENT RATES.

London:—Wheat Australian quality 32/9 Shillings.

Chicago:—Wheat December 108 3/8 Cents

Liverpool:—Wheat October 83 1/2 Pence.

Karachi:—Wheat Ready 24/8

November 24/12/6

July 23/12/6

Bombay:—Wheat January 4/11/3

May 4/10

Calcutta:—Wheat Ready 3/7

May 3/9

Okarah:—Wheat Ready 2/4/9

Magsir 2/6

Hapur:—Wheat Ready 2/11/6

Magsir 2/11/9

Maha 2/12/3

Jeth 2/11

Nazrana Kartik 0/2/9

Mangsir 0/3/4 1/2

Maha 04/6

Jeth 0/5/3,

Stock Wheat 690 Khatees.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 8

B. C. Rates T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Oct May.

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8

Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 273 1/2

Banks selling T T 271 1/2

Banks buying T T 268 3/4

PARIS

Banks selling D D 560

Banks buying D D 570

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 54 1/2

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 54 3/8

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 77 5/8

Banks buying T T 77 3/8

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 138

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 103 3/4

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 90 1/4

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.90 5/8 7th inst

Hongkong/London 2/1 8th inst.

Shanghai/London 1/6 3/8 8th inst.

Japan/London 1/2 1/32 8th inst.

Java/London 7.24 1/2 8th inst.

London/Paris 74.32 7th inst.

London/Belgium 29.00 1/2 7th inst.

London/Switzerland 15.04 1/4 7th inst

London/Italy 60.03 7th inst.

London/Berlin 12.17 1/2 7th inst.

London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 7th inst.

London/New York 4.89 11/16 7th inst.

London/Amsterdam 7.24 3/4 7th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady

Gold £7-2-0 7th inst.

Silver London Ready 29 1/2 7th inst.

Silver London Forward 29 5/8 7th inst.

Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 7th inst.

London Discounts 3 mos 11/16 per cent 7th inst.

London Discounts 6 mos 7/8 per cent 7th inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.

3 mos 3/4 per cent.

6 mos 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 216 1/2; Highest 217 3/4; Lowest 216 1/2; Closing 217 1/4.

Oomra D/J. Op. 198 1/4; Highest 198 1/2; Lowest 198 1/4; Closing 198 1/2.

Bengal D/J. Op. 151; Highest 151 1/4; Lowest 150 3/4; Closing 150 3/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 28 1/2.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-10-35) Rs. 11

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 8-10-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —001 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.8 degrees 1.3 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.7 degrees 0.8 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 86 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 148 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3

Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 80.40 inches.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 8-10-35

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30-12 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.91 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 7-10-35	1832000	1431000
Receipts Yesterday 7-10-35	108000	70000
Exports to date 7-10-35	824000	857000
Stock at Ports 4-10-35	1920000	2848000
Stock at Interior Towns 4-10-35	1784000	1542000
Stock at Liverpool 4-10-35	445000	962000
Visible Supply 4-10-35	5788000	7792000
Quantity in sight 4-10-35	3019000	2243000
Quantity out of sight 4-10-35	1554000	1547000

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Following a rise of 14 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 219/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 219/8 on scattered buying. At this level there was some realising which depressed prices to Rs. 218/8. In view of the Bureau report which is due to night, there was more disposition to await it.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 5 points and the local market was steady at Rs. 218/12. The local market ruled quiet and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 220/4

Oomra D/J Rs. 200

Bengal D/J Rs. 152/12

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

December 148 January 143 March 142 May 141 at Cross Rate 4.89 5/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1936 219—Liverpool May 1936 6.18 Rs. 50 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M 1936 219—New York May 11.20 Rs. 35 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.89 5/8.

BHAVNAGAR MARKET

Bhavnagar, Oct. 8.

Groundnut Oil Kartak Rs. 4/12

Maha Rs. 4/11/3

Groundnut Rs. 2/9

Sugar Rs. 4/15

Hira Rs. 5/1

Moti Rs. 5

Shipment September Rs. 4/6

October Rs. 4/7

January to March Rs. 4/7/6

Corrugate Rs. 10/6

Pound Bars Rs. 6/12

Nails "SS" Rs. 21/22

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Bengal Superfine	172
Bengal Fine	167
Bengal F.G.	164
Sindh-Punjab Fine	167
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	164
Wardha-Hingt	224/226
Nagpur Savner	224/226
Pundhurna	218/220
Yeotmal	218/220
Arvi	218/220
Ellichpur	218/220
Berar	218/220
Khamgaon	218/220
Mulkapur	218/220
Khandesh	215
Jalna/Sailu	212/214
Burwah Sanavad	218/220
Broach Fine	241
Punjab/American	244/249
Punjab/American mix	229/234
Cambodia	294
Cambodia 2nd crop	259/264
Compta Good	264/269
Bagalkot	249/254
Western	249/259
Kampala	357
Busoga	354
Jinja	343
New Manza	331

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

	Cwts.
Wheat	3,189
Linseed	28,360
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	453
Gingellyseed	1,200
Groundnuts	2,786
Castorseed	1,161
Rice	22,202
Myrabollams	275
Cottonseed	1,733
Mowraseed	102
Gram	2,079
Joowar	1,289
Barley	35
Bajree	2,729
Coal	5,210
	Tons.

BOMBAY METAL MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

LONDON MARKET.

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £36/6/3

Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £36/7/6

Standard Copper 3 months £36/13/9

Electrolytic copper £41/5/0

NEW YORK MARKET.

Blue Eagle 9 cents

Non-Blue Eagle 8 7/8 cents.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 34/8/0

Copper Sheets Rs. 41/8/0.

Tone: Strong.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	5-10-35	This year.
Khandesh	175	1,672
Central India	424	1,944
Barsi and Nagar	...	881
Berar	...	1,073
Central Provinces	103	523
Total Oomras	702	6,095
Dholera	222	2,977
N.-W. Provinces	8	1,029
Rajputana	278	2,261
Sind-Punjab	158	4,219
Broach	...	476
Coompta and Dharwar	...	864
Westerns Northerns	...	2,211
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	206	1,581
American	...	1,165
Egyptian and African	...	20,170
Comilla, Burma and other		
Total	1,574	43,048

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 3rd October.

In full-pressed Bales.

	5-10-35	This year.
Europe	907	29,058
Japan and China	7,255	45,921
Coast Ports	...	1,760
Up-country by Rail	...	15,063
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	22,243
Total	8,162	114,045

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JUPITER AND INSURANCE go hand in hand. J1

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1935

Dr. Khan Saheb's Alleged Statement

SAYS IT WAS ALL A CONCOCTION

Dr. Khan Saheb has issued the following statement, dated 4th October:—

I was surprised to see in the "Tribune" and other papers from Lahore of the 3rd October a statement given by some individual, supposed to be the United Service Press representative from Peshawar and attributed to me. I am supposed to have made the statement on the 30th of September at Peshawar when I was actually at Simla. I arrived at Peshawar only on the 2nd October and could not indulge in this type of empty talk. I wish all these unfortunate prophets will have the courage of attaching their own signatures to such false propaganda. I have nothing to do with the statement.

I know Babu Rajendra Prasad and have a perfect faith in his actions. Whatever my own opinion may be it will be put before the Congress when the time comes.

I am a soldier and I know my General who will always find me by his side when orders are given for action. I am sure he knows me well and can never even imagine that such statement could be the outcome of my pen.

I humbly request those who represent the United Service Press at Peshawar to indulge in their idle speculation and enjoy their fantasies as much as they please, but what they have to remember is that, while speculating about the opinions of others they must confine themselves to absolute truth otherwise this motherland of ours will always remain in the hands of exploiters.

A strong Police force was kept in readiness to cope with any emergency in case the workers decided to take the proposed procession and demonstrate before the Italian Consulate at Colaba on Monday. A Posse of Police lined up at Foras Road Junction.

A workers' meeting was held on Monday at Falkland Road to protest against Italy's wanton attack on Abyssinia, under the presidency of Mr. Joglekar (centre with hat in hand). The proposed demonstration before the Italian Consulate at Colaba was dropped as the City Police had banned any such demonstrations.

Berar Socialists Condemn Italian Aggression

Amraoti Conference Urges Non-participation In Threatened Imperialist War

AMRAOTI, Oct. 8.

The following are the important resolutions passed at the Berar Congress Socialist Conference:—

The Conference records its deep sympathy for the masses of Abyssinia who are the victims of imperialist aggression by Italy. The Conference apprehends that the Abyssinian issue may be the signal for another Imperialist world war, in which Britain may be involved.

The Conference therefore resolves that in such an eventuality, it will be the duty of the people of India not to participate in helping such a war.

CIVIC RIGHTS LEAGUE

This Conference protests against the policy of the Bengal Government towards the detenus, and supports the resolution of the Bengal Congress Socialists advocating the formation of a League for the protection of civil liberties, to organise public opinion against the attacks on fundamental civic rights of the people.

ORGANISE PEASANTS

This Conference re-affirms the policy of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, that for the success of the anti-imperialist movement and for the emancipation of the peasant from indebtedness and poverty, it is necessary to organise Peasants' Unions.

The Conference is of opinion that the measures adopted by the Local Government for relief of agricultural indebtedness, such as Debt Conciliation Boards and Land Mortgage Banks, cannot prevent the ultimate expropriation of the Berar peasants, because they impair his credit without improving his repaying capacity.

A. I. V. I. A. CRITICISED

In the opinion of this Conference, the programme of the All-India Village Industries Association is economically unsound and politically reactionary and will necessarily tend to divert the anti-imperialist movement of the peasantry into such reformist activities as will fail to prevent the exploitation of the peasant masses besides weakening their struggle for political emancipation.

NO ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICES

This Conference requests the All-India Congress Committee to take a decisive attitude on the question of acceptance of Ministerial office and non-participation in war, at its forthcoming meeting, and to put a stop to the policy of drift, which has been responsible for disintegrating anti-imperialist forces in the country.

This Conference disapproves the policy of the Working Committee in seeking the co-operation with the All-India Trade Union Congress and urges upon the Working Committee to immediately form a united front with the All-India Trade Union Congress.

Other resolutions condemned the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the arrest of labour leaders.—United Press.

GANDHI—IRWIN PACT FLOUTED?

Salt Concessions Withdrawn On Flimsy Grounds, Says Ranga

CONGRESSMEN TO CONFER

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

Prof. Ranga, M.L.A., informs that a meeting of Congress M.L.As and Congressmen will be held in Madras in the third week of October at the time of the A.I.C.C. session to consider the working of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in so far as it relates to the salt concessions.

He says:

"The said concessions have been withdrawn from various areas on flimsy grounds and the poor people who are expected to be benefited from the Pact are largely denied even the small mercy. Mr. G. Sitarama Sastri of the Vinayashram and Nellore District Congress Committee have carried on much correspondence in vain with the authorities.

The Hon. the Finance Member has given us his unequivocal assurance during the last Budget debate that the Government would carry out this Pact both in the spirit and letter of its terms. It is, therefore, necessary for all those Congress M.L.As visiting Madras and those Congressmen who have been interesting themselves in the working of this Pact to meet in Madras, at the time of the A.I.C.C. to pool their experiences and devise some means which will be acceptable both to the Mahatma and Government and will result in greater assistance and help to the poor of our country."—A. P.

"COMPETE WITH FOREIGN GOODS"

Indians Must Not Rely On People's Patriotism

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 6.

Opening the Durga Exhibition organised by Seth Nanak Chand and others on the Bengali School Ground, Dhantoli, Nagpur, Mr. M. Bhawani Shanker Niyogi, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Nagpur, said that Indian industries should ensure their success, not so much depending on the patriotic sentiments of the citizens as by providing their merit in open competition with foreign manufacture.

It was high time, said Mr. Niyogi, that Indian manufacturers entered into bold and open competition with foreign manufacturers in order to gain self-confidence.

The C. P. Marathi Harijan Seva Sangh has decided to set apart a sum of Rs. 3,000 during the year 1935-36 for conducting Harijan schools and hostels and for granting scholarships to students.

KAMALA NEHRU'S CONDITION SAME

Continues To Cause Us Anxiety, Says Jawaharlal

"Kamala's condition continues to cause us great anxiety. The slight improvement which has come about soon after her arrival has not made much difference to the disease, and she still has very high temperature. She is behaving very gallantly, but it is a hard fight."

The above is an extract from a letter written by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Mrs. Purnima Banerjee of Allahabad, and received by the latter by airmail, writes the Allahabad correspondent of "The Hindu."

In this letter, Pandit Jawaharlal also says: "Subash Bose came here to see Kamala and I met him. He stayed here for few days and then returned to Austria."

He also referred to his flight to Europe which he characterised as rapid, but said that the Imperial Airways 'plane was very slow, though it made up by flying night and day. He added that he liked flying and preferred it to railway travel and sea voyage.

"SHE WAS BEATEN TO UNCONSCIOUSNESS"

Woman Witness Describes Alleged Assault By Soldiers At Benda Trial

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 8.

At the resumed hearing of the session trial of the Benda raid case prosecution witness, Musatamat Rania, corroborating her statement given in the lower court added that when she was confronted and assaulted by the soldiers with fists all over her body, she became unconscious and remained in that state for about an hour. She did not know what the soldiers did with her while she was unconscious. Identifying her torn clothes exhibited in the court the witness said that they were torn by the soldiers whom she could not identify in the court.

Concluding the witness added that she too was ex-communicated by her castemen as they suspected her being dishonoured by the soldiers.

The next witness in course of deposition narrated how Bidhata was killed and corroborated the previous witness.

Then the hearing was adjourned.—United Press.

COURT VISITS SCENE OF BENDA RAID

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 7.

In connection with the hearing of the Benda Raid case in the court of the Sessions Judge, Mr. H. G. Gruer I. C. S., Sessions Judge, Jubbulpore, along with the jurymen, the Public Prosecutor and the defence counsel visited the spot and inspected the places of occurrence for about three hours.—United Press.

Mr. K. S. Venkatraman, who came out successful in the I.C.S. Examination recently, arrived on Monday.

Sir Michael Keane, the Governor of Assam, was another prominent arrival by the English Luxury Liner.

MURDERED WOMAN IN CLOTH BUNDLE

Ajmer Rly. Authorities Make Gruesome Discovery In Lost Property Room

KHANDWA, Oct. 7.

The dead body of the middle aged woman was found in a package recovered by the Railway authorities as lost property in No. 33 down passenger train reaching Khandwa from Ajmer. The body was cut to pieces and the limbs packed in a sack cloth with the face completely burnt.

The police are investigating.—United Press.

FAMILY COMPETITION will close TO-DAY

WEDNESDAY 9th OCTOBER

Solutions must be written on our Entry Coupon

SEND ANY NUMBER OF ENTRIES

The Maharaja of Porbunder returned to India on Monday by the P. & O. Boat "Viceroy of India."

NEGRO LEADERS TO TOUR INDIA

Country-wide Programme Arranged For American Delegation

COCHIN, (By Mail).

In response to repeated invitations from India, an American Negro delegation is touring through India, Burma and Ceylon visiting all the important educational centres. The delegation consists of a representative group of learned and experienced American Negro leaders. Ernakulam has been included in their crowded programme.

A meeting was held at Ernakulam during the week to make arrangements for the short stay of the delegation there, and a committee consisting of prominent ladies and gentlemen has been formed for the purpose.

The delegation will be staying in Ernakulam on the 25th and 26th of November.—A.P.

GANDHIJI'S MESSAGE TO BURMA

'Let Mutual Relations Grow Better'

RANGOON, (By Mail).

Mass meetings, hawking of khadi and feeding of the poor irrespective of caste and creed, were the features of the celebration of the 67th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi throughout the city.

Under the auspices of the Sathi Sivananda Sabha a mass meeting was held in the morning, U Chit Hlaing, President of the Burma Council, presiding.

Speeches were made on the life of Gandhiji and his work by several prominent Hindus, Mahomedans and Burmans.

In the evening another meeting under the auspices of the Burma Provincial Congress Committee with Mr. Ganga Singh, M.L.C., in the chair recorded their appreciation of Mahatma Gandhi's work.

Opening the proceedings Mr. Ganga Singh read a message from Mahatma Gandhi to the following effect: "May the relations between us and the Burmans grow from good to better day after day—M. K. Gandhi."

The following resolution was unanimously carried:

"This public meeting comprising all sections of the public of Rangoon offers its most respectful felicitations to Mahatmaji on his 67th birthday and prays to God Almighty that he might be spared to India and the world for many many years of service to humanity."—A.P.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF MERCHANT'S WIFE

DAMOH, Oct. 7.

Mystery surrounds the suddden and tragic death of a young Jain woman, wife of a leading merchants of Damoh.

It appears that the deceased was badly burnt, and despite every effort to save her life, she succumbed to her injuries. The fact could not be ascertained as to whether she met with an accidental death or committed suicide.—United Press.

Cholera was responsible for 3,063 cases and 1,256 deaths in C. P. against 2,722 cases and 1,111 deaths, during the week ending 28th September.

FOUGHT OVER USE OF LANE

Sentences Of Fine On Father, Son And Relatives Confirmed In Appeal

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Oct. 8.

Mr. M. R. Meher, the Additional Sessions Judge of Thana, has disposed of an appeal preferred by Abdulla Majid Gafur Miya Patil and four others, who were convicted by Mr. D. B. Varerkar, the first class Magistrate of Panvel, on charges of rioting with a deadly weapon and causing grievous and simple hurt to one Allisaheb.

The first two accused, father and son, were sentenced to Rs. 200 or in default four months' rigorous imprisonment, and the third, fourth and fifth accused who were relations to the first two, were sentenced to Rs. 100 or in default one month and ten days' hard labour.

The prosecution revealed that there was a dispute between the complainant and the accused over the use of a certain lane ("galli"). The first two accused were alleged to have rushed at the complainant Allisaheb with open knives, and had inflicted on him in all six injuries with the result that he fell down with a scream. The third, fourth and fifth accused were alleged to have belaboured Allisaheb with sticks and fists. Some of the accused had also received injuries, but the prosecution alleged that they were self-inflicted when it became known that the dying declaration of Allisaheb was recorded. Allisaheb was detained in the hospital for 26 days and luckily survived.

The first two accused pleaded that the injuries on Allisaheb were inflicted by them in self-defence. The last three accused put forward a plea of alibi.

The trial Magistrate disbelieved the defence story, and held that the accused were the aggressors.

The Additional Sessions Judge altered the charges under sections 148 and 149 Indian Penal Code into section 148 only in case of the first two appellants, and into section 147 in case of the last three accused. He, however, confirmed the sentences of fines.

Mr. B. D. Gupte appeared for the appellants, and Mr. R. M. Chitnis, assistant Public Prosecutor for the Crown.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.